

JUNE 3, 1922

PRICE 10 CENTS

Leslie's



THE TIDAL WAVE OF WETNESS

By Samuel Hopkins Adams

UNVEILED ON MEMORIAL DAY

AGAIN and again have ambitious sculptors endeavored to reproduce in marble or bronze the extraordinary physical appearance of Abraham Lincoln. A few gifted artists—and only a few—have actually succeeded in evolving more or less authentic likenesses of the tall, loose-jointed, uncomely man to whom the Nation turned in its hour of greatest need.

On this page are shown two views of Daniel Chester French's recently completed statue of the "Great Emancipator." They were taken shortly before the impressive unveiling, which took place on Memorial Day in Washington. Thus far, the public has not had an opportunity to give its thumbs-up or thumbs-down verdict on the huge creation; but those critics who have viewed it pronounce it a masterpiece, well worthy of being ranked with the greatest hitherto sculptured.

The new statue is huge, as one may readily see by comparing its size with that of the man shown in the smaller cut. It weighs 175 tons, and is designed to rest in its stately home on the banks of the Potomac—The Lincoln Memorial—for all time.



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NOW \$55 But after July 1st, \$65

Your last chance to make the full saving of \$45 on this famous \$100 Oliver—brand new

We have found that the price of \$55 is too low to maintain quality, a thing we guard most carefully. So we announce in advance that after July 1st the price of the Oliver will be \$65. Thus we give everyone who has been planning to buy an Oliver, a fair warning, so that they can still buy at \$55, if they act quickly.

Our policy is to keep the price as low as possible without endangering the quality. To cheapen it, is unthinkable! Remember, this is the identical Oliver which sold for \$100 for years, the finest model we ever built. Over 950,000 have been sold.

If you mail the coupon at once you can take advantage of the full saving of \$45. Note that it must be mailed and postmarked before midnight of June 30th.

Send No Money

Just mail the coupon quickly. It brings either an Oliver for Free Trial, or further information. Check which you desire.

Our plan is simple. We now sell direct from the factory. That is why the price is no longer \$100, although the Oliver is unchanged. Formerly, nearly half was spent in a complicated, costly method of distribution. Now we think it antiquated—and the public profits by dealing direct with the manufacturer.

If any typewriter is worth \$100, it is this sturdy, dependable Oliver—speedy, efficient, handsome. It is a 25 year development, and leading businesses as well as individuals agree upon its superiorities. More money cannot buy a finer typewriter. The lower price merely means economies in distribution, not in the typewriter.

Free Trial

The Oliver sells itself. The coupon brings it. Try it for five days and if you agree that it is the finest, regardless of price, send us \$3, then \$4 a month until \$55 is paid.

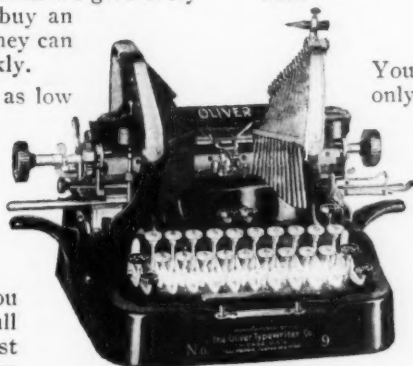
If you do not want to own it, ship it back at our expense. We even refund the outgoing transportation charges in that case. So you do not risk one penny.

You become your own salesman. You can make every comparison. You can decide whether you wish to pay \$55 for the Oliver or \$100 for another. But quick action is necessary—the price advances to \$65 on July 1st.

Thousands of people have bought this simpler way. And that means thousands of satisfied users everywhere.

Do not confuse this offer. You get a brand new Oliver, our latest and best model, direct from the factory. It is not second-

hand, not rebuilt. It has never been used. It comes ready for years of constant, reliable service—the only standard, \$100 typewriter selling for about half.



Easy Terms

You pay for the Oliver as you use it—only \$4 per month. That is about 13c per day. Before you realize it, you own it. It is far better than renting.

You can make a further saving if you pay cash, as the usual discount is given. Note the coupon. Could any plan be simpler? Could any plan be fairer? Thousands have acclaimed this the most advanced way of selling typewriters, welcoming the tremendous saving. Hundreds have written congratulations on our ending old-time extravagances in typewriter selling.

But remember, only the Oliver is distributed this way. It is your only opportunity to buy a new \$100 typewriter for less than \$100.

You can buy direct from this advertisement. The coupon is for your convenience. Clip it at once and mail it.

Act Quickly

We cannot accept orders at the \$55 price unless they are postmarked previous to midnight of June 30th. After that price will be \$65.

So do not delay. Such a saving is worth your immediate attention. Check the coupon at once, preferably for the Free Trial Oliver. If you send for further information, that delays. It means you have to hurry later to get your order in before July 1st. We want to prevent disappointments.

Canadian Price, \$79

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1046 Oliver Typewriter Building
Chicago, Ill.

The Oliver Typewriter Company,
1046 Oliver Typewriter Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

☐ Ship me a new Oliver No. 9 Typewriter for five days' free inspection. If I keep it I will pay \$55 as follows: \$3 at the end of trial period and then at the rate of \$4 per month. The title to remain in you until fully paid for. If I make cash settlement at end of trial period I am to deduct ten per cent and remit to you \$49.50.

☐ If I decide not to keep it, I will ship it back at your expense at the end of five days.

My shipping point is.....

☐ Do not send a machine until I order it. Mail me your book—"The High Cost of Typewriters—The Reason and the Remedy," your de luxe catalog and further information.

Name.....

Street Address.....

City..... State.....

Occupation or Business.....

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The Oldest Illustrated Weekly Newspaper in the United States

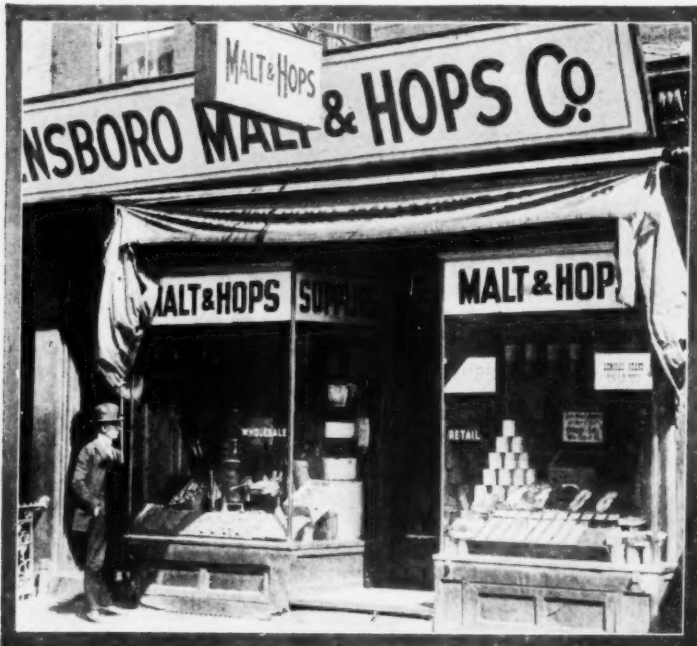
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REYNOLDS

WHILE dries and wets were ardently debating it, the thing happened. Wholly without ostentation or fuss, without any mechanism of law, without process other than the individual citizen's self-assertion in the matter, the country of the Volstead Law and the 18th Amendment has quietly gone on a light wine and beer basis. Legally, for the most part, as regards the wine; illegally as regards the beer. Such is the actual present status of the drink question, and it promises permanency. The United States has entered upon the second phase of prohibition.

The first phase was the abolition of public drinking. That was a victory for the Anti-Saloon League of, I should judge, ninety to ninety-five per cent. validity. Bootlegging, mostly in the strong liquors, was its logical sequel, commercial in motivation and furtive in operation. The present development of widespread use of beverages containing a smaller percentage of alcohol is only fractionally commercial and is hardly furtive at all. With such noiseless steadiness has it progressed that only the experts realize its astonishing extent. The main facts are these:

More wine was made, and presumably more consumed, in these "dry" United States in 1921 than in any one previous year of the "wet" United States history.

More wine will be made and consumed in 1922 than in 1921.

About five times as much heavy beer, containing from six to eight per cent. of alcohol, as contrasted with the old

JUST how easy it is to purchase the ingredients of "home brew" is illustrated by the random snapshot above showing one of many similar show windows in New York City, filled with "makings," which can be bought unrestrictedly by all comers.

A COLLECTION of the unusual "stills" captured by prohibition agents in and around Los Angeles, Cal.



U. & C.

commercial beer of three to three-and-a-half per cent. content, was drunk in the United States in 1921 as in any previous year of record. This must not be interpreted as indicating an increase in the total consumption of all beers. The facts are very much the other way; total consumption was cut down by about five-sixths. It merely marks a change, rather paradoxically wrought by the effort to abolish malt liquors, from the milder to the stronger brews.

All signs point to the fact that, while home brewing is spreading slowly if at all, the commercial distribution of beer is increasing year by year from the beginning of the "dry" period.

Cider figures are so sparse as to be almost valueless; but from the enormous increase in presses and cider mills, coupled with the decrease in private vinegar production, it is evident that the "farmer's favorite kick" is at least keeping pace with the wine industry.

We are becoming, perhaps have al-

The Tidal Wave of Wetness

By

Samuel Hopkins Adams

ready become, a nation of home brewers and home vintners—to say nothing of what we distill, as this article is concerned exclusively with the phenomena of the lighter drinks—which, if it be not precisely what the prohibitionists intended, is at least far better than being a nation of saloon-haunting whisky tipplers.

For a proper comprehension of what has happened and why and how it happened, the reader must understand that, apart from State and local limitations, the manufacture and consumption of beverages is restricted by two laws, the 18th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States banning, with some exceptions, all intoxicating drinks, and the Volstead Law arbitrarily fixing one-half of one per cent. of alcoholic content as the limit beyond which a beverage becomes intoxicating. But our Solons at Washington perceived that this would rouse to fury that dreaded if largely mythical monster, the farmer vote. Leave the farmer his cider! And, inci-

dentially, while we are about it, leave the foreign element their "Dago red," lest, rising in wrath and disgust and shaking the particularly dry dust of this land out of their parching throats, they depart for foreign climes leaving us without anybody to build our roads or clean our sewers. So they dug up a ruling under which any householder may manufacture for home use 200 gallons of non-intoxicating fruit juices per year, Nature, not Mr. Volstead, to be the determinant of what is and is not non-intoxicating. Considering that the former per capita consumption of wine had never risen above half a gallon a year, 200 gallons for a family could hardly be regarded as a niggardly allowance!

To the great vineyard State of California this decision was as the touch of a fairy wand, changing its grape clusters to gold and the leaves to bank notes. Where, before prohibition, the Californians had made their wines and sold them at low prices in competition with the more favored foreign vintages, they now sold grapes, the raw material of wine, in such quantities and at such prices as had never been dreamed of. The West Coast is full of wonder tales of vinous finance of which the following is a fair example:

A wine-making firm had an old contract with a Southern California grower to take his total output at \$12 per ton, representing, in those days, a satisfactory profit. At the expiration of the agreement the vineyard trade was in the depths of the prohibition blues; ruin was impending to the shortsighted vision of the growers. The owner was glad to take \$300,000 for his 4,000 acres of vines. Then came the awakening to the fact that grapes were going to be enormously



U. & U.

JEWISH folk crowd liquor stores in New York's East Side to obtain wine for their Passover observances. The Volstead law allows each family from one to ten gallons of wine for sacramental purposes.

more profitable than wine had ever been. Auction prices in the New York market rose to \$200, \$250, and at one period, \$280 per ton, with the purchaser paying all transportation and icing charges. The firm which had bought the vineyard at what seemed a large price, paid for the whole property and their winery out of one year's net profits. Two million dollars would not buy it to-day.

Is it surprising that 86,000 acres of new vineyards were added to the Cali-

fornia plantings in 1921, an increase of twenty-one per cent. of the total acreage? Other western States followed suit—Arizona, Texas, Colorado, Montana, the development following the lines of irrigation; while in the East and Middle West New York, New Jersey, Virginia, Ohio, Michigan and Missouri began to plant anew. Meantime the old growth was being stripped to its last grape, varieties never before regarded as suitable for pressing being diverted to this use. Because of this fact the figures, which are based upon the wine species of grape, err on the side of conservatism, if at all, and even so are startling enough.

The railroads of the country carried in 1921 about 400,000 tons of grapes. On the basis of expert manufacture, one ton yields 150 gallons of wine; but, as a matter of fact, the home manufacture method stretches it out to more than 200 gallons. Accepting the former basis, however, 60,000,000 gallons are thus to be reckoned upon, at the smallest estimate, as having been derived from railroad shipments. Add to this the following necessarily indeterminate but important items:

Wine made from grapes grown by the maker himself, or transported to him by truck, wagon or automobile.

Wine made from raisins.

Currant wine.

Berry wine.

Apple, plum, orange, cherry and other fruit wines.

Dandelion, elderberry blossom and vegetable wines, even the humble and supposedly bloodless turnip yielding up a juice which ferments into something alleged to be drinkable.

Imported raisins give a significant clue to what is going on. The year 1920 saw ten times as many raisins imported as in the four previous years put together. Of course this may have been in response to a sudden and passionate addiction to rice pudding on the part of the American public; but the rice-growing figures fail to support the hypothesis. There is at



U. & U.

GRAPES from which wine can be made used to sell for as low as a few dollars a ton; nowadays they bring as high as \$280 a ton. Here is some of the precious fruit being

picked in one of California's famous vineyards. California's new vineyard plantings in 1921 were 86,000 acres, a 21 per cent. increase of the total acreage.

least ground for suspecting that the raisin, in this manifestation, represents that potentiality commonly known as "kick." Similarly, currant imports doubled in the four years from 1916 to 1920. Taking all elements into consideration it is by no means an extreme estimate to set the figure of 100,000,000 gallons of wine as the present yearly rate of production of this country. The former high mark was certainly not above 75,000,000 gallons. An increase of thirty-three per cent. is certainly an unexpected development of the "dry" regulations.

Most of this manufacture and consumption is safely within the law. But any sale other than for religious or medical purposes is contrary to law, and there is a growing traffic in wines especially among the foreign population in the large cities. Corruption of officials and diversion of the wines legally released from bond for the two purposes specified, bring possibly eight or ten million gallons a year into trade channels. To-day it is quite easy to purchase claret, white wine, sherry, or port in New York City in bulk, and I have yet to learn of the foreigner-conducted restaurant where the familiar "red ink" of Bohemia cannot be procured if the patron is known and willing to pay an extortionate price. Another illegality pertains to an absurdity of the law itself. While it is legal to make wine from the fruits of the earth, it is a law-defiant and anarchistic process to make it from the blossoms of those same fruits, or from the herbs which grow out of the same earth. Elderberry wine, perfectly proper. But elderberry blossom wine, anathema! From the proud and ducal strawberry you may concoct what you will. Its humble but depraved neighbor, the dandelion, you must eschew under peril of the law's rigor.

Beer is 100 per cent. illegal. It may not, under the law, be manufactured, transported, sold, given away, or consumed. Whether or not it is, in comparison with the permitted wines, as alcoholically potent or physiologically harmful, has no bearing. The hop is not a fruit; hence its juices lack the immunity granted to the life-blood of grape, apple, or berry. At one time the authorities started a campaign against the sale of hops on the ground that their only use was in the illegal concoction of beers and ales, but the courts refused to uphold the contention and ordered the seized consignment released. This practically legalized all material for home brewing; and so, by another of the law's abounding absurdities, all the requisites for beer making, together with full directions, are vended in thousands of drug stores, groceries, and "dryleggeries" without the slightest pretense at concealment.

The amount of homebrewed beer can be pretty accurately arrived at through figures furnished by the hop growers. A bale of hops contains about 200 pounds. Each pound flavors a barrel of beer. The total number of bales cut up into small packages (one-half and one-fourth pound which could have no other conceivable use than brewing on a home scale) was about 50,000 in 1921. That means 10,000,000 barrels of lawless beer. In addition to this, the sale of hops to the breweries indicates the production of

nine to ten million barrels therefrom, theoretically becoming innocent near-beer through extraction of the alcohol by the usual process. How much of this goes forth as authentic beer is a matter of conjecture; probably not more than a million barrels, perhaps as little as half million. Reckoning on the maximum which makes a total 11,000,000 barrels of genuine beer, the reduction from the pre-prohibition quantity is tremendous since, in the peak year of the brewing industry the production was 60,000,000



© U. S. F. **HOPS** are one of the chief ingredients of "home brew" and 50,000 bales of 200 pounds each were cut up into small retail packages in 1921. Here is a glimpse of hops growing in one of the great fields in the Sacramento Valley, Cal.

barrels. Furthermore, it is obvious that near-beer has not, as some optimists forecast, been enthusiastically accepted as a substitute for the old-time drink.

But the 10,000,000 barrels out of the total of the illegal beer which have come in to take the place of the 60,000,000 are of a very different caliber from the old. The lager beer of commerce required expensive apparatus of manufacture and preservation to make and keep it down to 3 or 3½ per cent. alcohol, the type which met the taste of the American consumer for a light, sparkling brew. Fully 98 per cent. of all the beer sold in the wet era was of this kind. Home brewing has none of the mechanism essential to

holding down the alcoholic content. It permits fermentation to be completed, resulting in a beverage which runs from 6 to 8 per cent. alcohol and is in reality a heavy ale rather than a true beer. Much of this finds its way to the saloons which are operating more and more openly in the large cities. In the course of my investigations in New York I have found home brew on sale at bars, far stronger than anything within my former experience, except perhaps the heaviest of the Danish beers, at from fifty to seventy-five cents a bottle. There are probably a thousand saloons in New York City where this traffic is carried on, sometimes with astonishing absence of precautions.

Saloon licenses in Philadelphia for 1922 total about 1,500, a decrease of only 33 per cent. from ante-prohibition days. Ostensibly these permits are for the sale of near-beer, but when it is considered that the licenses cost as high as \$1,000 the assumption is that something stronger and more profitable is dealt in under them.

Pennsylvania is known to "the trade" as the wide-open State. Wherever the steel industry is found, there is also found beer. I understand that the same condition obtains widely in the coal fields. Breweries combine a beer and near-beer trade, the latter chiefly as a cloak for the former. At a country club near Pittsburgh I saw a huge brewery truck unloading what purported to be near-beer. Later I had a bottle. It was so "near" as to be identical; the old, light 3 per cent. brew. Subsequently I ordered some of the one-half of 1 per cent. beverage and was amused to note that, although it is more expensive to make since it must go through an alcohol-extracting process, it cost only half the price of the real. An honest law-abiding brewery attempting to do business in Pennsylvania has a hard row of it, witness the following episode:

A near-beer brewer, resolved to keep within the law, found his market steadily decreasing against the competition of rivals selling both products. His salesmen protested that they couldn't get the business. His customers objected because he would not "slip over some of the real stuff" occasionally. Finally, his stockholders called him to account. Other breweries were increasing their trade; why not theirs? Having collected evidence of the nature of the rival trade he protested to Washington against the unfair and illegal competition. The answer was that he had better mind his own business and leave the Government to look after its interests. Shortly after there was a raid. But not upon his competitors. It was his brewery that was closed! Alcoholic beer had been "planted" in his bottles. He was able to demonstrate his innocence, and the blockade was lifted. As an object lesson in the rewards of a law-abiding trade, however, his experience was hardly encouraging.

Commercial dealings in beer could be pretty thoroughly eliminated if the law enforcement authorities honestly endeavored to check them. Home brewing could not. It would take too large a force and would stir up too much trouble.

(Continued on page 740)

The New Atlantic City

I. Rolling-chairs and Other Perils of the Boardwalk

By Theodore Waters



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"THE BOARDWALK," observed my friend the Vacationist, "that is Atlantic City. As it was in the beginning, is now and ever shall be. The rest of the town don't count as far as the outside world is concerned. The average visitor never sees it. 'So, up and down the Boardwalk let's take a promenade,' and we shall see everything there is to see, also some things we never used to see."

So we strolled and what we saw and heard may interest not only the person who has been there before, but also the person who expects to go there some day when the little old bank roll grows big enough to finance the trip. For the latter person it may be well to picture the general scene as you get it from the passenger hydroplane which leaves the Inlet every little while and enables you to give the Boardwalk and beach the literal once over at the rate of \$1 a minute for the trip. The trip naturally is a hurried one, but so for



OTHER resorts may boast of boardwalks, but there is only one Boardwalk (with a capital "B") in the world. Here it is—as it appeared on Easter Sunday, 1922. The inviting structure above is the famous Million-dollar Pier.

that matter will be this bird's-eye description.

Atlantic City is a long, narrow, unstable island which the Indians of New Jersey used as a summer resort as recently as two centuries ago. History has it that the first white man to recognize its potentialities was one Jeremiah Leeds, who purchased it of the red men in 1723 for the equivalent of fifty cents an acre. Whether he afterward considered himself stung does not appear in the record, but there are natives who live west of the Boardwalk today who will gravely tell you that if old Jeremiah had only lived to see the place as it is now, "he'd be some surprised," presumably at what can be done by enterprising realtors (that's the name they call themselves) with a spit of sand whose riparian rights are so temperamental that fortunes have been made and lost through their sheer shiftiness.

Of course you don't notice that from the hydroplane, and any-



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NO PLACE for a hermit, is it? Fortunately, Atlantic City's Boardwalk is not always quite this popular.

how water fronts have now become so valuable that such tendencies are amply provided for in all bills of land sale. What you do see is a long white strip which is the Boardwalk extending for miles and miles from one end of the island to the other, bordered on the one side by ornate hotels and threatened on the other by breaking waves which strive ceaselessly to engulf it. Futility is expressed in the efforts of those breakers. Whenever they seem to be just about to succeed in the business of engulfing, the authorities move the Boardwalk back a few feet and on the other hand, when the waves seemingly give up in despair and proceed to retire, the authorities move the walk forward and tempt them again. In that way the waves are kept on the jump, so that there is always a splendid surf to draw the crowds.

And such crowds! From the hydroplane they seem to cover the place like ants. On the Boardwalk a double procession of rolling-chairs moves in each direction accompanied by a mob of pedestrians representing every State in the country and ardently intent upon the single fascinating avocation of seeing and being seen. On the beach and in the surf a bobbing multitude, each individual of which seems to vie with every other individual in pretending to flout the conventionalities both as to clothes and conduct. Respectable? Good Lord, yes. You may go far, very far. But just try to go a step farther than that either in clothes or conduct and you will learn, pronto, how efficiently that beach is policed. The most adventurous flapper is well guarded on that strand. The chaperons know this well and the leisure moments which the knowledge gives them enables them to have a very good time of their own indeed. As my friend the Vacationist expressed it, after we had left the hydroplane and were look-

ing over the beach crowd from the Boardwalk:

"Mother, may I go in to swim?"

"Yes, my dearest daughter.

Go and bathe in a permanent wave,

But don't go near the water."

"You will observe how many of them take the injunction literally," he continued. "See that lovely hennaed blond over there, surrounded by the young gentlemen wearing their college-color bathing suits? Yes, the one with honeydew chiffon, edged with marabou. Oh, feathers, what the wild waves wouldn't do to that! I know it is an old joke, but here you find it actually in process."

"But surely," I exclaimed, "they must go in bathing sometime?"

"They do," he replied. "But not in the surf, silly. The big hotels now provide private salt water pools which are available for mere bathing purposes before dressing for the beach."

"There are thousands of women in the surf nevertheless," I urged.

"Sh—sh," he admonished. "I suspect them of being members of the Bourgeoisie. Mere healthy specimens of the body politic who know not seemingly what the beach was made for."

"It is the same old Atlantic City," I remarked as we continued our stroll.

"It is and it isn't," he replied. "It seems the same because you recognize many things you saw on former visits. There are the shops on the walk, the rolling chairs, the sand artist, the concerts on the piers, the home paper man, the ponies on the beach and other perennial features. They seem familiar to you and yet if you look closely you will find that every one of them has changed. The city itself is vastly different. The

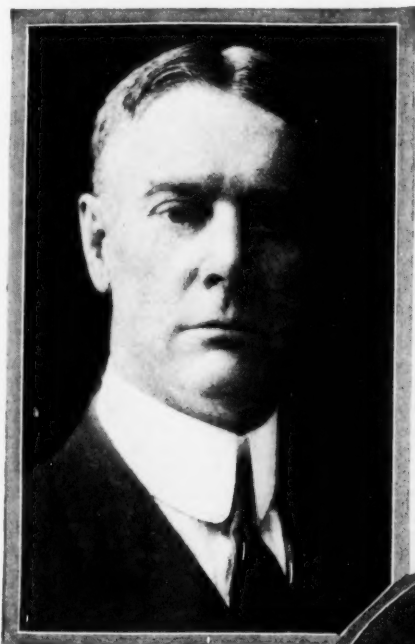
very crowds have changed in character. And if you will look down at your feet you will see that the Boardwalk itself is different."

I did look down and noticed for the first time that the boards of which the walk was composed were laid in a new formation. In the old days the boards were laid straight across the walk and their unevenness was not only tiring to the pedestrian but often caused accidents. Nowadays, except for the two longitudinal strips to which the rolling-chairs are confined, the boards are laid on the herringbone principle, that is, they are laid in short diagonals which make the structure more even and durable and lessen the probability of accident.

"That little change cost many thousands of dollars," said my friend. "However, it is a detail. Let us look at some of the old familiar things and see how they have changed and then we will consider the new features. There is the sand artist, for instance. I once took a great interest in a little fellow who was always puttering around his images and who used to have a great many coins thrown down to him from the Boardwalk. In those days he had a plain white sheet spread out in front of the sand images and many a dime, quarter and sometimes even a bill would be deposited. He seemed to have talent and reminded me of the old London sidewalk artists. I thought it would be a good thing if his sheet contained an invitation to contribute, so I wrote one out. It went this way:

"I am the artist who digs in the sand.
I do it for practice, please understand.
The pleasure is yours, the labor is mine,
I dig up an image; you dig up a dime.

(Continued on page 741)

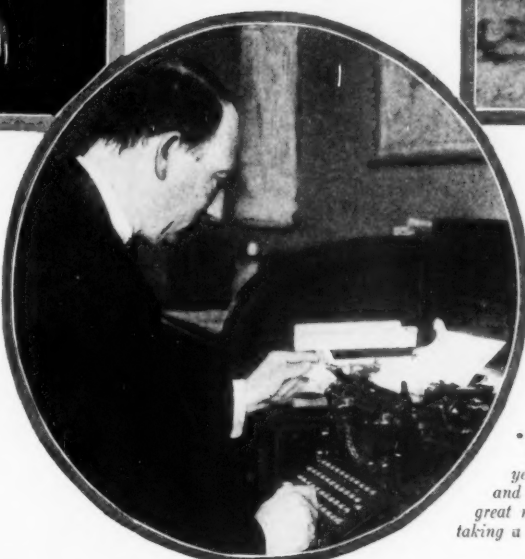


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FORMER Senator Albert J. Beveridge, of Indiana, who defeated Senator Harry S. New by 20,000 votes in the recent Indiana Republican Senatorial primaries. Politicians are now wondering what significance may be attached to Mr. Beveridge's success. Some say that it was simply a personal victory; others, pointing to the close personal and political intimacy of President Harding and Senator New, declare that it was a rebuke to the present Administration.

WE HAVE WITH US THIS WEEK—

SENATOR PAT HARRISON, of Mississippi, boasts that he never has to depend solely upon his busy stenographer to turn out his work. Proof that he actually does, at times, live up to his boast is provided below. The snapshot was taken in his office in Washington.

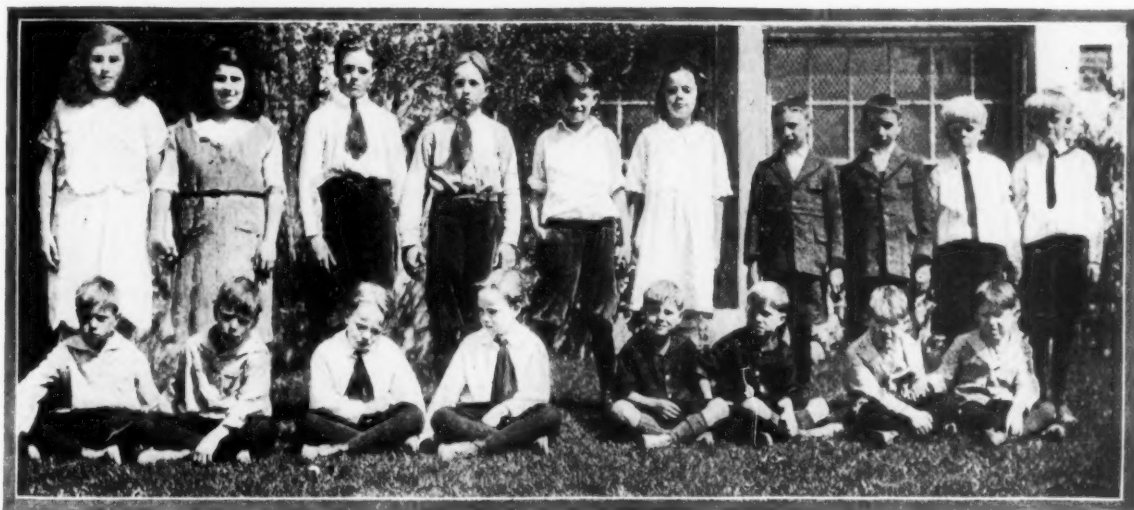


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MELVILLE E. STONE, whose recently published volume of reminiscences is among the serious "best sellers." Mr. Stone, who was for more than thirty years general manager of the Associated Press and who is now secretary and counselor for that great news-gathering organization, is seen here taking a walk in Central Park, New York. He is seventy-four.



P. & A.

ALMOST every school in the country has one or two sets of twins in it, but how many have a batch of them as large as this? The picture was taken at the Sixty-first street school in Los Angeles, where no less than nine pairs of twins are to be found—except on holidays. With

one exception, each pair contains either girls or boys, the resemblance between whom, it will be noted, diminishes as their age increases. If there is another school in America which happens to possess a larger batch of twins than that shown above, **LESLIE'S** would like to hear from it.

Civil versus Swivel Service

II. The Spoilsmen in Washington Are in League With the Loafers to Squander Our Taxes

By William H. Crawford

IN a recent issue of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, I discussed the necessity of reforming the civil service, in order to reduce the Government's expenses. This, however, is only one of the leaks through which the people's money is being wasted. One of the problems that used to puzzle my youthful mind was: "The rate of flow being given, how long will it take to fill a 10,000-gallon cistern with water pouring in through a two-inch pipe, if a one-inch faucet is left open?" That was only a school-boy problem. The United States Treasury faces a similar one in grim reality, with this difference: there is not only one, but half a dozen faucets wide open, each of which has a horde of ruthless spoilsmen guarding it to keep anyone from shutting it off. May I call your attention to two of them—a surplus of Federal employees and the pork barrel.

Exclusive of the army and navy, there were on December 31, 1921, 568,390 Federal employees, who drew approximately \$1,000,000,000 yearly in salaries from the Federal Treasury. It is estimated by Walter F. Brown, Chairman of the Committee on Reorganization of the Departments, that the number of Federal employees can be cut from twenty-five to thirty-five per cent, without reducing the efficiency of the Government service. Even taking the lower figure, this would mean a saving of practically \$250,000,000 to the Government.

There are several reasons why the Government is still burdened with this surplus number of employees. In order to understand the situation, it is well to remember that we did not organize our Government after a pattern. We blazed the way for a new system of Government, the executive management of which was divided into departments. We built our departmental system piece by piece. They did not spring Minerva-like from the brain of Jove. Like Topsy they just "grewed up." During the principal period of their growth, efficiency systems were unknown. Nobody felt the need of them. In fact, until the World War, with its tremen-

dous financial burdens and the consequent high taxation, nobody thought it necessary or even wise to attempt to save money for the Government.

Many of our people used to believe that one of the principal functions of the Federal Government was to make times easier by the prodigal expenditure of public funds.

Even so distinguished a statesman as Henry Clay, in debating the tariff, said that he was for it, even if the money had to be taken and cast into the sea. Of course, practical politicians could, and did, find better use for it than this. But Uncle Sam continued in the minds of most of us to be a second Croesus with an unmeasurable and inexhaustible supply of gold, which like a fairy godfather he lavished on his nephews.

With this sentiment regarding public expenditures almost universal, nobody thought of co-ordinating the work of the Government's departments, or of the wasteful extrava-

gance of establishing overlapping bureaus. Therefore as our country expanded and the governmental machinery increased with it, whenever a new need arose in a department to meet this expansion a new bureau to fill that need was formed, regardless of the fact that a similar bureau doing exactly the same work was already operating in another department, which could with very little increased expense undertake this work.

The secret service system is an excellent example of this overlapping. The Treasury Department has practically two secret service bureaus, for while loosely joined together they operate independently. One is devoted to running down counterfeiters and checking up fraud practiced against the Government's finances, and the other is attached to the Internal Revenue Bureau and is engaged in running down the elusive moonshiner.

The Department of Justice has an efficient secret service. The Department of Labor has its immigration inspectors. The Department of Interior its forestry rangers. The army and navy both have their intelligence departments,

and the Post Office Department has a very extensive bureau charged with the duty of protecting the United States mail.

In all, there are eleven separate and distinct secret service organizations on the Government's pay roll. Each one has its high salaried officials, each has its expensive organization and overhead expenses. There is no interchange of service between these bureaus. If a post office inspector, for example, saw a man violating the internal revenue law, he would not arrest him. Probably, he would not take the trouble to notify the Treasury Department of the offense which he had witnessed. If these eleven bureaus were placed under one head and its chief allowed to assign his men at his discretion, to work on any violation of the Federal laws, it would reduce the number of men required properly to protect the Government's interests. It would result in a much more efficient service. It would reduce the cost of this service fully one-half.

The departments even as now organized have many more employees than they actually need. At least twenty per cent. of their employees, under proper supervision, could be discharged without crippling in any way the work now being carried on.

Many reasons are given why this unnecessary expense has not been lopped off but really there is only one, because all of them are based on politics. The reorganization of the departments undertaken with great flourish by Walter F. Brown as special representative of President Harding will probably amount to nothing. The idea is splendid. We all know that it is necessary for the expenses of the Government to be reduced. It is patent that much money can be saved by combining the overlapping bureaus, by taking them from the various departments where they do not belong and placing the joint bureau in the department where it naturally belongs. But there is a fly in the ointment—politics with a capital P. It is the desire of the departments to hold on to their Federal patronage which is a political asset. Each cabinet officer and bureau chief is thoroughly in favor of reducing the expenses of the Government—except in his own department. He is unwilling to give up the Federal patronage by the transfer of a bureau from his department. This attitude has practically nullified the good intentions of the President and the splendid work of Mr. Brown.

The determination of the proper place to put the commercial representatives of the United States in foreign countries is an excellent example of their attitude. The State Department has its consular bureau, whose duties are to visé passports, issue bills of lading, et cetera. The Department of Commerce has its



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ONE of many men who have found that reducing the number of Government employees is about as easy as changing the spots of the average leopard. He is General Daves, the Chicago financier who, after making a brilliant record as a member of Pershing's general staff in France, was chosen by President Harding to tackle the job of reducing the Nation's expenses.

commercial representatives whose duty it is to stimulate trade in foreign ports. The Agricultural Department has its demonstrators and investigators in all the principal foreign countries. It is manifestly true that these three bureaus could be combined with advantage to the service and at greatly decreased cost to the Government. Will the combination take place? No, because the State Department thinks that the consular service is necessary to its work. The Department of Commerce is equally certain that it should have charge of foreign trade relations and the Department of Agriculture is positive that agricultural interests will be overlooked and neglected by a representative in the foreign field who is not a farmer and not affiliated with it. Each department is willing that the combination take place—if the combined bureau is placed under its supervision. The department chiefs, while giving lip service to the policy of reorganization, rebel against the transfer of a bureau from their supervision.

Not only is there opposition to the reorganization of the departments but also to the reduction of the personnel as now organized. When General Dawes called a meeting of the department heads and bureau chiefs at the time of his selection to head the Budget System, he urged each one of them to work together with him in his effort to reduce the number of

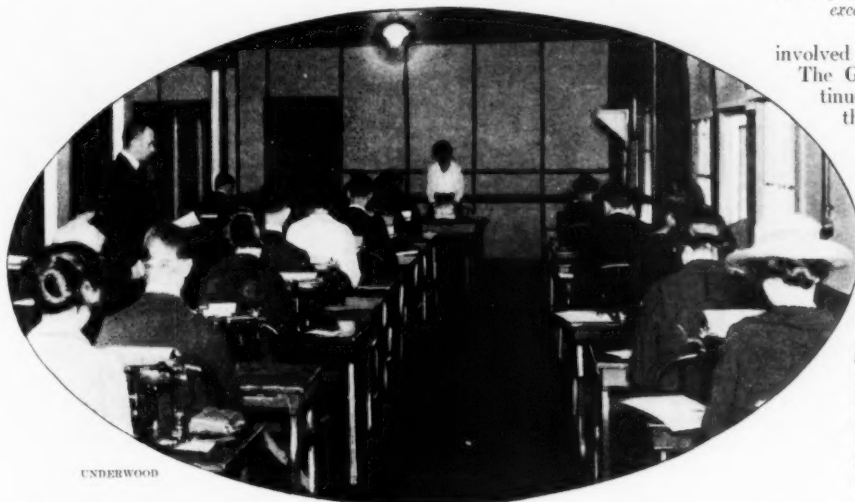
subordinates took these orders with a grain of salt. They did not believe he meant it anyhow, that it was intended for public consumption to satisfy the people who were becoming restive under the great expense of running the Government. The lists furnished did not nearly represent the minimum number of employees required.

The inside politics, however, does not end in the departments. Congress has its finger in the pie. Its influence at home depends very largely upon its power to furnish Federal employment for the faithful. Every Congressman feels politically bound to see that the Federal employees from his district are taken care of. Every department chief has thousands of letters from members of Congress particularly requesting that Mr. A. and Miss B. be continued in the service. The departments know that their appropriations must come from Congress, therefore they do not wish to offend the individual Congressman or slight his wishes. Mr. A. or Miss B's name is immediately scratched off the list of those slated for removal. Practically, every Federal employee is a Mr. A. or Miss B, consequently the number discharged is ridiculously out of proportion to the number who would be removed under an efficient business management. There are so many unnecessary Federal employees that they are actually in each



HARRIS & EWING

WALTER F. BROWN, of Toldeo, O., who is acting as President Harding's special representative in the attempt to reorganize the various departments in Washington. He might accomplish much and save the taxpayers of America millions of dollars annually were it not for "politics." The cabinet officers and bureau chiefs are very much in favor of reducing expenses—except in their own departments.



UNDERWOOD

"WE ARE headed for a billion-dollar deficit this year, with one or two billion dollars looming up for 1924," says the author of the article beginning on the opposite page. In spite of the seriousness of the situation, Washington continues to be filled with Civil Service employees, of whom, perhaps half are only in the way. Above is a snapshot of a civil service examination—at the end of which a number of young men and women began to draw salaries from Uncle Sam.

Federal employees. There was not a dissenting voice or a word of opposition, yet he is experiencing the same difficulty in reducing the forces that Mr. Brown has met in reorganizing the departments.

The executive head of a department cannot supervise the personnel of each bureau, so at the instigation of General Dawes, each department head sent to his bureau chiefs a form letter asking them to estimate the minimum number of employees necessary to conduct their bureaus efficiently. They in turn notified subordinate chiefs of divisions to furnish such lists. The bureau chief and

other's way. Some find time to take naps during office hours and few there are that give full service to the Government.

The failure to receive co-operation in his efforts to reduce the number of Federal employees was not General Dawes' only disappointment. His attempt to reduce the cost of Government purchases, to regulate the sale of its surplus supplies and to cut down appropriations for public work has been equally futile.

The politicians did not take favorably to the limitation of Government purchases. There is too much easy graft

involved to let it slide without a struggle. The Government does and will continue to pay more for its supplies than does the individual.

The same applies to securing a just price for the Government's surplus stock. Very wisely the Government purchased a large surplus during the war to enable it successfully to fight the enemy. These goods are being sold for what they will bring. New York merchants are retailing goods which they purchased from the various departments at fifty per cent. less than they cost the Government and these gentlemen are not running eleemosynary institutions. Ships that cost the Government millions of dollars to build are being sold for scrap. Government buildings put up for war purposes are being sold for less than one-half of the cost of their lumber. One war camp recently sold in the West for \$25,000, one-fourth cash and the remainder on notes, which the Government may, or may not collect. It cost well over a million dollars.

The pork barrel, however, is at its best in Congressional appropriations. All other forms of graft are more or less circumscribed by restrictions. Congressional appropriations have no restraining hand on them. They are limited only by the cupidity of the individual member and by his influence in the House. The rule is that he is entitled to all that he can get the House to stand for.

(Concluded on page 744)

Cobra

By Howard E. Morgan

Illustrated by Frederick P. Rohver

YOUNG DICK FULLOM stretched his weary and perspiring body out at full length on the too short cot, and yawned deliciously. One thing he had learned quickly to like about India was the noonday nap. As a newcomer to this drowsy land he found the days altogether too long and the nights too short.

turned off the fan. A package of cigarettes lay on the little wooden table within six inches of the fan switch. He started to abstract a cigarette, then thought better of it and lolling half out of the cot, fell asleep.

How long he slept he did not know. He awoke feeling vaguely uncomfortable

There on the soft camp chair less than three feet away was an immense cobra, head aloft ready to strike, its sinister hood vibrating uncertainly—its red eyes glaring fixedly into his face.

Fullom stared straight into the eyes of a horrible death. At the slightest movement on his part the snake would strike.

He dared not call out. Any interruption from without would be fatal—for him. He could not think clearly—mind and body seemed unable to function. He feigned sleep and held his breath regularly to quiet the irregular pounding of his heart. From its unusual position his right arm was becoming partially paralyzed. A terrible dread possessed him lest his arm should "go to sleep" and slip from the table to the floor. The snake would strike at the first moving thing within reach. This he knew. At this new danger his mind cleared somewhat and he fought off that horrible paralysis with all his will power.

He moved his hand slightly. The snake had been watching his face but turned instantly, the corrugated hood weaved uncertainly from side to side but still did not strike.

And then suddenly—the fan! His heart jumped violently. He closed his eyes and fought mightily to calm himself.

Although his fingers were but six inches from the fan switch—maybe less—it seemed miles. The paralysis miraculously left his arm. Inch by inch he moved his hand toward the switch. The sweat poured down over his forehead and into his eyes, blinding him. There was a warning s-s-s-s from the snake. Through half closed lids he saw the reptile's unswerving gaze upon his face. His finger touched the switch. With a slight contraction of his index finger he pressed it—full speed. With a roar the big fan started. Simultaneously the snake struck. With a shriek Fullom sprang from the cot and sprawled face down on the floor, face twitching, body shaking from head to foot.

A moment later he was picked up—half unconscious—and carried into the tent. The cot whereon he had been sleeping was a shambles. The snake had struck—full into the face of the big fan.



"FULLOM stared straight into the eyes of a horrible death."

With eyes half shut he grinned sleepy approbation at the big American-made electric fan which purred a way noiselessly, spraying a hot but welcome breeze over his sweltering body. Through a slit in the tent door heat from the midday sun danced merrily on the hard dirt floor. A pleasant lethargy pervaded his whole body. He closed his eyes and drowsed for a moment, then half awake reached for a pitcher of ice water from a nearby chair, drained it, and lacking the immediate energy to replace it, let the pitcher slide to the floor. The cold water cooled him suddenly and he reached up and

—that something was wrong. Unconsciously perhaps, he lay perfectly still. Slowly, under half closed lids, he looked about the room. The heat waves still danced up and down on the floor so he knew that he had not been long asleep; the pitcher lay on the floor where he had dropped it; his right arm still stretched to the little table and his fingers loosely clasped the package of cigarettes.

The air was hot—stifling—but he was cold. He moved almost imperceptibly. Suddenly an ominous hiss froze the very blood in his veins. Without moving—his eyes followed the sound.

ABE AND MAWRUSS REUNITED IN "PARTNERS AGAIN"

BARNEY BERNARD and **Alexander Carr**, as the bungling **Abe Polash** and the dynamic **Mawruss Perlmutter**, trying to sell Mrs. Sammett (Mabel Carruthers) "The Schenkman Six," the automobile for which they have the agency.



WHITE PHOTOS

"PARTNERS AGAIN" is the apt title of the new Polash and Perlmutter comedy. It is one of the biggest laugh-makers of the season in New York and serves to reunite Barney Bernard and Alexander Carr as co-stars. In their latest opus, Montague Glass and Jules Eckert Goodman, the playwrights, have launched the human and humorous pair in the automobile business. Their experiences as agents for "The Schenkman Six" and their difficulties trying to manufacture a car of their own invoke gales of merriment.



THE proposal of Dan (Louis Kimball) to Hattie (Adele Roland) has just been precipitated by Abe, who wanted to prevent it.

ROSIE POTASH (Jennie Moscovitz) is instructed by Abe to pack his things for a visit to Atlanta prison, where he expects to be sent for defrauding his creditors.



ALWAYS Abe is to blame! Mawruss is forever berating Abe but defends him to others.

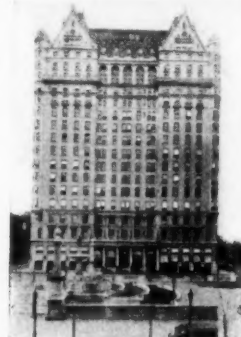
MAWRUSS dictates a letter to Hattie in which, over the signature of the hapless Abe, he denounces a would-be investor.



Speaking of Thieves

The Hotel Man Can a Tale Unfold
About Souvenir Hunters

By Monte W. Sohn



IF YOU ask the average hotel manager about it, he glances nervously over his shoulder and vehemently denies he ever lost so much as a spoon. Particularly is this true if you put the question to him in the lobby, where a guest might overhear.

"Of course," he will say, "once in a while we lose a towel or two, but stealing? Ha!"

He gives you the hearty laugh; sort of a spirit laugh, though; the kind of a laugh that is born to echo—an empty room laugh, if you get what we mean.

So one doesn't immediately go away from there. One feels the manager has told the truth, but one also feels that the truth he has told is only a sample. And so, if one follows him around long enough one finally hears more—in guarded tones and with many an admonition.

The souvenir hunter of the past who satisfied himself with spoons has given way to a hunter of a different sort who doesn't stop at furniture.

The larger the hotel the less information is available about people who practice this far-from-petty larceny.

Some managers have nothing whatever to say, and say it with large gobs of silence. Others are shocked. They never heard of such a thing. Not in this hotel, anyway.

But there are some who have much to say—in most masonic confidence.

In a certain town somewhat north of Philadelphia and across the river from B—k—n, the certain manager of a certain hotel in the vicinity of Forty-second Street was eating his breakfast one morning. If you don't consider grapefruit part of the van of your breakfast, maybe you would prefer to have it that he was about to begin to eat the breakfast. Anyway, on this morning, urgent word came from the head housekeeper. She wished to see him immediately.

Now, the head housekeeper of a modern hostelry is a most important person. She is vested with much responsibility. She is important because in her charge is the most intimate detail of the comfort of guests.

The manager reluctantly left his grapefruit and went to the housekeeper's office on the seventeenth floor.

"I'm so glad you came, Mr. Brown," said she. "I've something to show you."

She led the way to a room on the seventh floor and opened the door.

He walked in, a little puzzled, at first. To be sure there was no linen on the bed, but he assumed the room was being "changed." The housekeeper explained.

The guests, who had just checked out an hour before, had taken with them every bit of linen in the room, including

On the morning of checking out, this "visit to the trade" was started at the unusual hour of seven, and the guest returned about seven-thirty, passing a comment to the floor clerk, "Forget my head one of these days."

At 8 A.M. the night floor clerks are relieved, so that there was a different floor clerk on duty when the guests checked out, their sample case having been emptied of its principal plunder an hour before, and now safely filled with personal belongings in case of apprehension.

Oh, yes! They were ladies. And so quiet spoken and highly cultured, too. The younger was about twenty-five, the elder about forty. And they were not caught, which may be one reason why managers are loath to talk about such cases. They feel that any discussion, particularly as to details, is giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

But it is not so easy to get away with this sort of thing. And the greatest mistake for one to make is to assume that vigilance in the protection of a hotel's interests is confined to the house detective.

A salesman for a prominent manufacturer in Illinois made this mistake. His name doesn't matter, but for the purposes of this story we can at least use the name by which he registered, Walter Himes.

Himes traveled with a big sample trunk, one of the largest sizes in use. Last fall he went to Chicago, where many of his firm's customers are located, and

stopped at one of the city's newest and finest hotels. He didn't need his right name because he expected no mail. He didn't use it because he feared if he was caught he might lose his job. Both of these things happened anyway, however.

When he had finished his business in the city he repacked his sample trunk and departed, the trunk now containing a sample of an entirely different line of goods—rocking chairs.

Unfortunately for Himes, the name of his firm was painted in bold black letters on the sample trunk. Most unfortunate of all, in routing his trunk back home he gave the hotel porter his right name and



IF YOU are ignorant of the habits of hotel "souvenir hunters" you will, doubtless, see very little in this room that might tempt a guest. However, as the maid would tell you if you had her confidence, there are quite a number of folk who have a little habit of going away with everything they can put into a suitcase; and there are a few who even lug along some of the furniture!

the pillows. Sheets, pillowcases and blankets they had taken. The bath mat and towels were gone and even the lace covers had been removed from the bureau and telephone table.

How did they get away with it?

Simple.

Yet clever enough to have been professional crooks.

One of the guests had a large sample bag. Each morning of their three-day visit the younger of the guests took this sample bag out of the room, walked down the corridor to the elevators, and greeted the floor clerk with some remark about "going out to see the trade."

a room number that did not correspond with the name.

Fifteen minutes after Himes' train left Chicago, the hotel manager not only had absolute proof he was a thief, but he had sufficient information with which to catch the thief. He used it, over the long distance 'phone to Himes' employer, less than a hundred miles away.

When the salesman arrived, his employer called him to the front office and said there were a number of changes to be made in the line. He suggested they go over Himes' samples.

"Himes" agreed so readily that the beginnings of deep resentment against the hotel arose in the employer's breast.

But when the case was unpacked the salesman showed the chair he had stolen with something of the satisfaction he might have displayed in a \$100,000 order.

The manufacturer was disgusted. He looked it when he gazed into the face of alias Himes. Sensing something wrong the salesman asked anxiously, "What's wrong? What's the matter?"

"Nothing much," replied his ex-boss. "You're fired."

The chair went back that night, by express.

A strange thing in connection with these petty thefts is that those who commit them do not think of it as stealing. And considering the risk of imprisonment they run, the game would not seem to be worth the candle.

Hotel owners as a rule choose to wink at the loss of a few towels. They have a fine regard for values. They have nothing to say to a guest who has spent as high as \$25 a day for service of one sort or another if that guest packs a few breakables with towels, when checking out. And if a coat hanger or two are removed, chances are they will never be missed. But as diplomatically as possible managers are working to eliminate losses by what the most kindly minded judge in the world could characterize only as theft.

Sometimes the embarrassment belongs to the management. Occasionally patronage of wealthy people hangs in the balance against principle. For example:

It is the hotel of a popular Jersey seashore resort.

The lady was a member of a family of social leaders.

Her husband was a Philadelphia broker. Each summer his wife and two boys occupied a suite of rooms at this seaside hostelry for several weeks. The rate for this suite was \$30. Service and meals brought the average well up to \$60 daily.

The morning of this family's departure

for Philadelphia, two handsome bronze candlesticks, copies of rare originals, disappeared. Their disappearance was marked by peculiar circumstances. The night before the lady had telephoned that one of the lamps in the candlesticks had burned out, and please send an electrician.

The night clerk in the engineer's office, to whom the order was relayed, neglected to pass the order to the night electrician. But late in the night he remembered. Then, fearful of waking the guest, he left the order for the day clerk to attend. He marked it "rush."

Next morning, a few minutes after these guests had vacated the room, an electrician on his way to replace the burned out lamp met one of the maids on the threshold of the room, laden with fresh linen. Within the room the travel-

darkened the place with her presence. Resentment? Only partly. Principally it would have been pique that she was such a clumsy thief.

There is at least one young lady—wealthy family and almost unlimited allowance—who makes it a rule to take some one thing from whatever hotel she may be patronizing. She visits only the best hotels and occupies only the best rooms.

But there is nothing stealthy about her "taking." She does it frankly, and with no effort at concealment. She pays cheerfully when she is diplomatically approached by managers who know of this kleptomania, and has boasted to at least one hotel executive that in her room at home, only a bed and three chairs are pieces alien to the hotel atmosphere.

And while this same executive was framing the words of kindly criticism of her habit, she asked him for a fair price on the dressing-table stool in her room.

Some of the operations of these petty purloiners are amazingly ingenious. So ingenious are they that one wonders if this cleverness might not be applied with signal success in more legitimate channels. Certainly if it were applied to honest purposes there would not threaten the danger of exposure, possibly arrest.

A hotel in New York, crowded during the automobile show this year, gave two gentlemen, each of whom clamored

for a bath, separate rooms having a bathroom between.

By the simple process of turning the key to the room of the guest not at the moment using the bathroom, the immediate user was assured of privacy. At night each guest bolted his own door to the bathroom from his room side, so to speak. It was thoroughly satisfactory.

In a few days one of the guests left. With him, it appeared, went all of the removable bathroom fixtures, including razor stop hook, soap and sponge holder, glass shelf and escutcheons, nicked coat hook, combination glass and tooth brush holder and even the removable shower fittings. He had made his escape doubly sure by locking the guest next to him out of the bathroom on the morning of his leaving.

There was no serious effort to catch this man, however. The manager knew him to be eastern district manager for a large automobile manufacturer who frequently stopped at the hotel. He enjoyed excellent standing with the owners.

The manager began a searching inquiry
(Continued on page 745)



KEYSTONE

THE eagle-eyed head waiter and his assistants watch suspicious looking diners carefully. In spite of everything they can do to prevent thefts, however, an enormous amount of silverware disappears from practically every hotel dining-room in America. When caught and told that they are thieves, those who are guilty are generally very indignant!

ing wraps and hand luggage of the guests was in readiness for their departure. The candlesticks were nowhere to be seen.

The electrician at once telephoned a report of their disappearance to his chief, who, in turn, advised the manager. The latter investigated, and as a result of his investigation, the bookkeeper, then making up the guest's bill, was instructed to add \$80 to the item "Service."

Nothing ever happened. The lady's husband gave the bill a cursory glance and wrote a check for the entire amount without question.

It was a delicate situation. The management knew the candlesticks had been taken. It had proof they were taken by the guest. But it also knew the hotel ran a chance of losing most desirable patronage—that chance being that the husband would ask for a résumé of that item "Service." He might have paid the bill with utter disregard for the added expense of the candlesticks, but paying it, he should certainly have made some mention of the fact to his wife. And well do hotel managers know the ladies! She never again would have



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MANY of the peasants wear this style of millinery in the Caucasus region of South Russia.

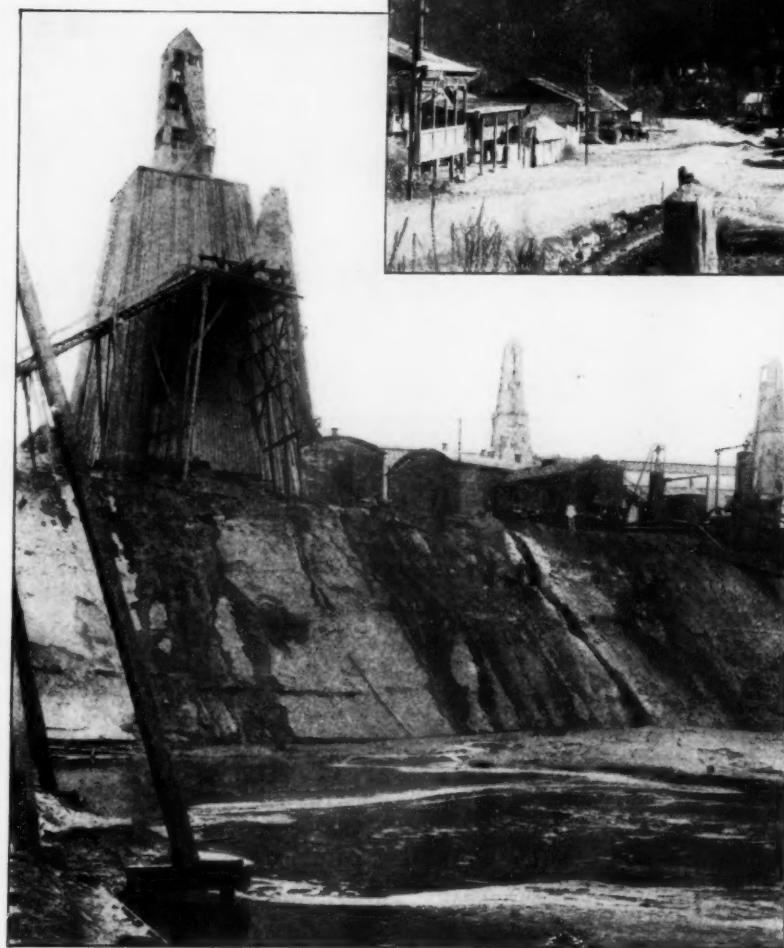
RUSSIA'S OIL—CAPITAL PRIZE IN THE GENOA GRAB BAG

AT FIRST glance the view below reminds one of an American roadside hamlet. It is a glimpse of Ananur, a typical village along the Georgian road in the Caucasus.

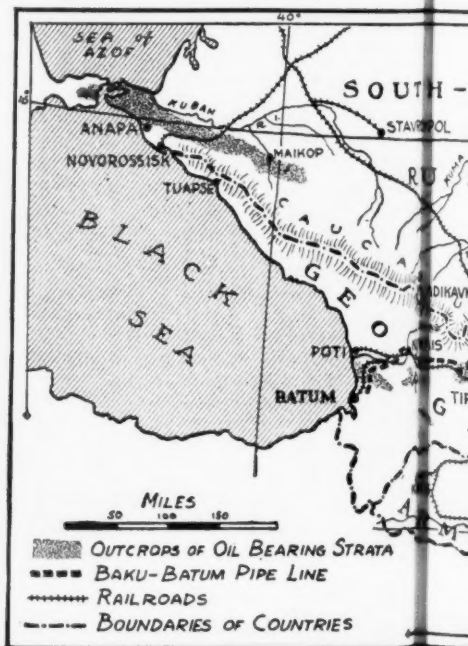


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RUSSIA'S oil is the most coveted international prize is the control of the Black Sea. The Caucasus region there, with shaded portions showing the past 30 years 22,000,000 tons of Baku petroleum.



A STRIKING view of Benkendorff's flowing well at Balakhani, showing the ravine cut by the flowing oil current. This well pours forth a gentle, steady stream of petroleum. Oil production in the Baku region during the past year has dwindled to about one third of the pre-war volume, the flowing wells contributing an increasing proportion of the yield because of diminished drilling.



OIL seems to have agitated rather than calmed the troubled waters of the Black Sea. The most coveted international prize is the control of the Black Sea. The Caucasus region there, with shaded portions showing the past 30 years 22,000,000 tons of Baku petroleum.

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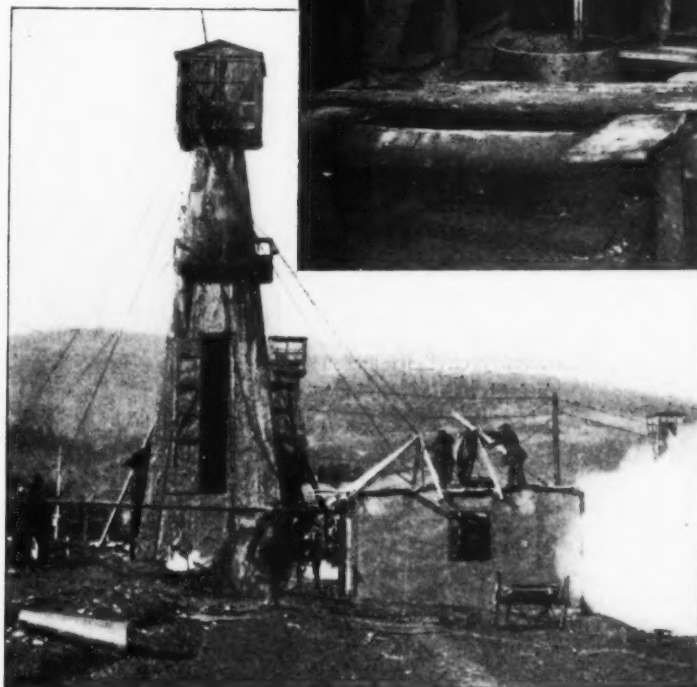


RUSSIA'S richest oil fields are on the Baku peninsula on the Caspian Sea, in southeastern Caucasus. From the fields in this vicinity, aggregating about 5,000 acres, has come ninety per cent. of Russia's petroleum output. For its area this oil region is said to be the most prolific in the world. Above is shown a part of the famous Balakhani field several miles north of Baku.

OIL well drilling in Russia is accomplished on much more primitive lines than in the United States. At the right is a snapshot of two Baku drillers.

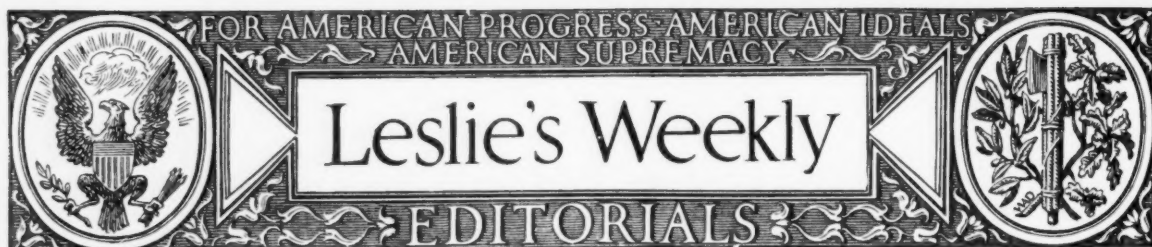


...med the troubled waters of diplomacy at the Genoa conference and one of the richest petroleum resources of South Russia. This map shows portions of the oil areas, already developed or in prospect. During the war, large quantities of Baku petroleum products have been shipped from Batum.



KEYSTONE

HERE is a typical oil well at Boryslav in Russia, showing the inclosed derrick and the operating shed. It has been from thousands of similar wells that the oil treasures of the Caucasus have poured. The production of the 5,000 acres in the Baku field so far has exceeded 500,000 barrels per acre.



Conducted by SAMUEL HOPKINS ADAMS

Genoa Continued

OPTIMISM need not faint nor pessimism unduly exult over Genoa. If little has been directly accomplished, much has been defined. Alignment of interests and working principles stand out more clearly in a clarifying atmosphere. England, Italy and most of neutral Europe, in so far as it has been able to make itself heard, stand together for a broad, liberal, pan-European policy of economic readjustment, predicated upon some sort of mitigation of armament, which has become not only a fundamental necessity but a fundamental urgency. France, forced into the open by the adroitness of Lloyd George and the blunt but resourceful diplomacy of the Russians, has committed herself flatly to a policy of insulated nationalism and unremitting militarism. Belgium feels constrained to keep pace with her; but the Little Entente follows haltingly and distrustfully. Russia, cast for the rôle of suppliant, has shown a disconcerting tendency to practice self-determination in councils whereto she was admitted on the tacit understanding that she would be good and humbly accept whatever was offered. Germany's status remains unaltered—and this is perhaps the most obvious failure of the conference—except as she may have improved or compromised her position by the intrinsic threat of her alliance with Russia. She is still the prisoner at the bar, with France for her prosecutor and judge. If, against the implicit opposition of her allies, France invades the Ruhr, Genoa will have been valueless. If not, the conference, even though it has failed as a solvent, will have been important as a preface. There will be another Genoa with a different local habitation and name.

Dangerous Debts

POLITICALLY considered the French budget is the most immediately important document in existence. In its unbalanced columns can be read the reason for Europe's remaining an armed camp. The figures are cloudy, but the facts are there. After paying the crushing military upkeep and the current interest on debts, the French Government has nothing left on which to run its machinery. Obviously, the machinery must be kept moving; unfortunately, its operation is in a high degree wasteful and extravagant, with no broad attempt either to economize or to supply the outlay by increased taxation. The administration is conducting its business on a basis of expectations, getting deeper and deeper into the mire of insolvency on the fallacious representation to the public that German reparations and enforced Russian recognition of old obligations will get it out without expense to the citizenry. If Germany professes herself unable to pay up and Russia refuses to assume the Imperial Government debts, they must be made to, and the mechanism of compulsion is military force. Such is the argument offered to the French people by their government, never admitting Germany's actual incapacity to pay the enormous sums already compromised for expenditure by France, or France's own probable impotence to force Russia's hand. Thus the French army becomes a putative debt-collecting agency. But the cost of its maintenance is more than France, out of her own pocket, can continue to endure. Therein lies the danger that her extravagance may bring about another European war. It is not out of place to recall that part, at least, of the money diverted to an obstinate militarism from channels which might restore trade, prosperity and genuine solvency, is actually

owed in interest, to say nothing of the principal, on the debt to the United States.

A Threat to Business Revival

UP GOES the price of gasoline again. Why? Presumably because somebody needs the money. No other and better reason has yet been set forth. That old standby, the law of supply and demand, has nothing to do with the enterprise, obviously, since never in the history of the industry has there been such a vast supply of gasoline in storage, with further increase of the reserves indicated by the Government figures. Yet the producers nonchalantly announce an additional cent-per-gallon on the price. This mulcting of the public—for it can hardly be regarded in any other light, considering the circumstances—comes at the most unfavorable time. Business, painfully recovering from its pernicious anemia of the post-war period, has been hampered severely by railroad rates which have failed to come down parallel with other falling prices. No small relief has been afforded by shifting of transportation to motor vehicles. The artificially enhanced price of gasoline is perhaps a response to this in the way of taking advantage of an obvious opportunity; it is certainly a check put upon this method of substitute transportation and a potentially disastrous one.

Pennsylvania's Warning Voice

IN THE strongest machine Republican stronghold, Pinchot has smashed the machine. Although he was not seeking national office, as was Beveridge in Indiana, the portentous lesson is the same. Notice, no longer possible to misinterpret, has been served upon President Harding that the people, however tolerant they still may be of him, are heartily discontented with the stand-pat, promise-ignoring course of his party, and the warning is the sharper for coming from Pennsylvania, whose Republicanism has been counted upon as of the docile and unprotesting brand. Mr. Harding is not a man of dull perceptions or slow appreciations. National politics are likely to be livelier, cleaner, and notably more progressive for the Pennsylvania shock.

Chicago in Hysteria

HOWEVER tragic and terrible were the murders of the policemen in Chicago, apparently at the hands of the same vicious labor element which inspired the recent dynamite outrages, they by no means justify the hysteria into which the city has lapsed. The courts, of whom it might be expected that they would maintain a judicial poise, succumbed to the epidemic. One judge talks about "a state of war"; others shout "treason," proclaim that "the community is fighting for its life," and suggest the advisability of the lawless vigilante system. The right of *habeas corpus* is suspended on the highly fanciful ground that the existence of the city is threatened. All this is the veriest balderdash. Whether it arises from a bad attack of nerves or is inspired by a desire on the part of the oratorical judges to make a little cheap political capital, the effect is equally unifying. Chicago is suffering from an evil and explosive mixture of politics and crime of which the present trouble is the logical result. Bombast, swollen words from the bench, blanket raids and arrests by the police, and unsubstantiated charges will never do the work of house cleaning which is the essential to any permanent betterment.

As We Were Saying

By Arthur H. Folwell

Nature Studies by W. E. Hill

THE TOASTMASTER'S ONE CHANCE

OF COURSE it may be said that the toastmaster's job isn't worth saving, and that it is just as well we have practically nobody with us to-night. If that be the general opinion, then the discussion ends for the subject is dead.

But if, anywhere, there lurk a few who for sentiment's sake or for love of old things prefer not to see the toastmaster perish, then these words may prove neither idle nor vain. The way to save the toastmaster is to shift toasts from the wine list, which is all shot to pieces, to the food list, which is not.

Let toasts be eaten. Since it is no longer practicable to drink them, let them be chewed, bitten off and munched. Then the peril which now threatens the toastmaster with extinction will be mercifully removed, and the noblest shirt front of them all will again bloom resplendent at the center of the speaker's table.

It is all a matter of habit. For centuries, we have been used to toastmasters who said: "Gentlemen, let us drink," and we did. Oh, we did! One wrench, one determined effort, and we shall enthroned a toastmaster who will say, "Gentlemen, let us eat—," at the same time rising and holding grandly in his hand an ear of corn, the leg of a capon, or a forkful of spaghetti with tomato sauce.

Or, if transition should be more gradual, the toastmaster's function might be well sustained, and all the little graces of the job preserved, if he held forth effectively at the assembled diners, not drink (which is illegal), not solid food (which is unwieldy), but a long-handled, silver soup ladle, and said: "Gentlemen, let us pledge the ladies in a bumper of this steaming lobster Newburg." Why, it would be

"The only brand of female help which is not 'paid while learning.'"



A young housewife complains that she seems to be about the only brand of female help which is not "paid while learning."

THIS LEGLESS AGE

ONE of the most modern of civic problems is what to do with the automobiles which are waiting to take Barbara or Mac or Ethelle home from school. And not only Barbara, Mac or Ethelle, but frequently Clive and Otis. These automobiles—usually large, impressive cars with a breadth

of beam like a battleship—may daily be found in the vicinity of any considerable finishing school. Parked at the curb, they extend well around into the next street, sometimes around the entire block, their liveried chauffeurs waiting for "school to let out."

Walking to school will soon become a lost art. In fact, penetrating the future, it is possible to read snatches from the lives of members of Congress in which the latter actually will "point with pride" to their gasoline boyhoods. The Hon. John J. Differential, member of Congress from the Fifth District, Wisconsin, will say, for instance:

"As a boy the Congressman enjoyed none of the advantages of wealth. He did not have, as nearly all boys have now, a school right at his door, but was obliged every day to go six blocks to school, and of a winter morning, when the streets were full of snow and slush, this was no joke. His parents being poor, these six blocks the future Congressman traveled in an open Ford with his devoted father at the wheel. Six blocks in the morning, six blocks in the afternoon—that was the distance he had to cover daily to get an education. And only an open Ford to ride in, when most of the neighbors' boys and girls went to school in limousines with padding nine inches thick." That is the way future biographies will read, if something isn't done.

Perhaps it would be a good idea, once a baby learns to walk and delights in the new-found accomplishment, to encourage him in it until it becomes a habit. Otherwise it may be necessary to revise Shakespeare's "Seven Ages of Man" so that melancholy Jacques—more melancholy than ever—will say in Arden wood:

*Then the schoolboy,
With his chauffeur, and sallow, indoor
face,
Lounging like a prince, in limousine to
school.*

almost ceremonial. The rising incense from a hundred ladles, the glint of silver—mere clink of glasses could never compare with it, never in the world.

So that is the reason we say that the case of the toastmaster, prohibition or no prohibition, is not desperate. He may be down, but he is not out. While there is food, there is hope.

"Marriage," quoth a Chicago judge sagely, "is no hammer-throwing contest." True; for in a hammer-throwing contest the weight of the hammer is limited to sixteen pounds.

OUR colorful contemporary, *Shadowland*, has a poorly developed sense of news value. The May issue contains what seems to be a sensational "beat" on the whole journalistic world, yet it is published without comment or special display as far back in the number as page fifty-one. On that page is an article, "Once More the 'Passion Play,'" and in the center of the text is a photograph of Charles Chaplin,

"a new portrait of the comedian." When so much that comes out of Oberammergau is but uninspired description or dreary repetition, the failure of *Shadowland* to play up its exclusive feature is incredible. The paper needs a live news editor; that or somebody with enough sense of the proprieties to keep Charlie Chaplin's face off a page devoted to the 'Passion Play.'"

ODD, isn't it, that no manufacturer of ribbon novelties for girls has put on the market a jazz-bandeau?

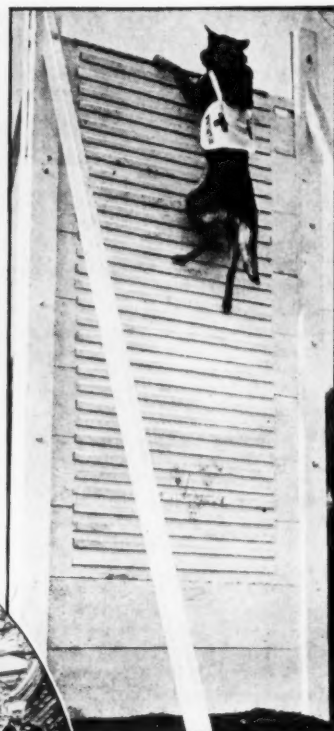


NEWS THAT PICTURES TELL



© KEYSTONE

TWENTIETH Century children crusaders. Here are some of the youngsters who made a pilgrimage to Washington recently seeking the release of their fathers who were arrested during the war for political offenses and who are now Federal prisoners.



KEYSTONE

A CANINE war hero! Rin-tin-tin, the Belgian police dog, doing his stunt at the Specialty Dog Show at the Hotel Huntington, Pasadena. Rin-tin-tin was gassed in France in the Red Cross war service and was brought to America to recuperate.



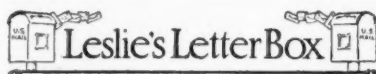
© KADEL & HERBERT

PROTECTORS of Americans in China. A group of Uncle Sam's marines and jackies from the U.S.S. Albany on a sightseeing tour in Shanghai. During the recent civil war in China a detachment of marines was landed to insure the safety of Americans.

YOU can get an idea of the mammoth bulk of these icebergs in the North Atlantic fields by recalling that only about one-seventh of an iceberg's mass protrudes above the water. Note the height of these compared with the Coast Guard Cutter Seneca.



WIDE WORLD



"MORE TRUTH THAN FICTION"

To the Editor of LESLIE'S WEEKLY:

The article appearing in the March 11 issue of your magazine entitled "The Negro Color Lines" tempts me, a colored man myself, to take pen in hand and acknowledge that the article no doubt contains more truth than fiction.

The colors black and white considered abstractly are negative colors, neither one of which has any inherent superiority over the other. Through a concatenation of circumstances, black represents an enslaved and white a master class. A servile race is always a despised people; a logical consequence is to create an aversion to black, not on its own account but solely because it represents the visible badge of personal degradation. Caste distinctions and social prejudices are pronounced factors among all civilized peoples, and I see nothing alarmingly strange in that the Negro race should also have their social barriers.

Every Negro knows that the prejudice which exists against him in his own race is solely because of his color. Doubtless there are some who will not admit this, but it is true nevertheless. The successful black man attracts and is eagerly sought by the handsomest women of the race in proportion to his intellectual wealth and financial power. The attraction of one by the opposite dates from antiquity, is now and always will be. For where one man outshines his fellows in physical strength, genius, or the accumulation of power he naturally becomes the center of attraction and eagerly sought by the best of his race. While upon the other hand if the same man, and this is especially true if he happens to be black, had no education or property, his entrance into the highest class of Negro society would be in absurdity and impossible.

Though the Negro race will survive for ages to come, the amalgamation of blood which is constantly going on in it between the octoroon and the black, and this includes all intermediate colors, is slowly but surely blending the race into white, not considering the thousands who have passed and are continually passing the line of demarcation and bidding the race adieu; neither does it include those who play both sides of the game to suit their own convenience and opportunity. But should we really feel grieved or surprised if a member of the race who can pass the line steps over to improve his condition, where he can get a white man's chance in a white man's world and where his opportunities will be unlimited, while if he remains as a black man his avenues of opportunity are limited?

As to the accusation of a lack of race pride among Negroes, the defense is simple and self-apparent. His race is a despised and segregated one and of this he is constantly conscious, or at least made so by members of the white race. The very fact of an imposed segregation by white men encourages the Negro of lighter complexion to cross the color line, by entering into white society where he marries into the best families and is soon lost in the shuffle. Economic conditions force upon him to do that which he does not at heart desire and unconsciously accomplish the very thing Southern legislators seek to withhold.

EDWIN F. KENNELL.

Boston, Mass.

NO MONOPOLY OF BACKBONE

To the Editor of LESLIE'S WEEKLY:

I have just read a "Homesteader's View" by the gentleman who signs himself G. W., following Mr. McNutt's article entitled, "What's the Matter With Our Immigration?"

It is not my wish to contradict G. W. in any of his statements, any more than I wish to put in doubt his assertion that the American boys who went to France in defense of their country were the best soldiers that ever stepped foot on European soil.

It is, of course, quite natural that he should think so, being, as he calls himself, a descendant of a very old American family. As it is also quite natural that a real Canadian, Italian, or French man, etc., should think the same with regard to his country's own.

I wish, however, to draw his attention to the fact that the American army in France was not wholly composed of descendants of very old American families, but that it included amongst its ranks a "slight percentage" of descendants of various other nationalities too numerous to mention, Italians included!

What I really object to, however, are certain remarks made by him, which in my opinion are absolutely unnecessary and uncalled for. He states, for instance, that he is going back to his homestead and will invite any Italian on the face of the earth to go with him, "if he thinks that he can stand the gaff." I cannot help, therefore, but admire G. W.'s confidence in himself and standing powers.

He also goes on to say that they haven't got the backbone to do this, that the other—what he calls blazing the trail, etc. He himself, however, claims that he has already done it, and that he is going to do it again. Really G. W., who art thou? And what is thy backbone made of?

I also wish to take the opportunity of advising Mr. G. W. that the majority of the people referred to by him have already displayed and can at all times display as much backbone and put up with as much gaff as the rest of them. Even though they might not brag about it in the papers.

Sincerely,

A. FABRO.

Blairmore, Alberta.

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4. Joseph Stransky, New York Philharmonic Orchestra, endorses Conn quality.
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6. Willem Mengelberg, the famous guest conductor of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, appreciates the effects obtained by the Conn brass section of his orchestra.
7. Leopold Stokowski, Philadelphia Symphony.
8. Eugene Ysaeye, Cincinnati Symphony.
9. Nikolai Sokoloff, Cleveland Symphony: "Your instruments in the Cleveland Orchestra are of excellent quality and beautiful tone."
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Radio Department

Conducted by William H. Easton, Ph.D.

Subscribers to LESLIE'S are invited to turn to us for advice regarding the selection, installation, operation and care of radio receiving sets. No charge is made for this service. Address all letters to Radio Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 627 West 43d Street, New York, giving full name and exact street address. In case an answer by mail is desired a two-cent postage stamp should be inclosed. For information concerning the technical details of construction of receivers and transmitters the reader is referred to the several very excellent technical radio journals which are to be found everywhere to-day.



KADEL & HERBERT

THESE youngsters do not have to wait for the last edition of the papers in order to learn how their favorite team fared on the diamond. Some day—before they are gray-haired, perhaps—they may be able to hear the sounds at a far-off game and see it being played, too. In 1950 it is possible that the World's Series will be viewed by every baseball fan in America—thanks to radio.

The Many-sided Radio Entertainment

ONE of the special virtues of the radio-telephone is that the owner of a good receiver can usually select from several different programs. He can listen first to one and then to another, and after sampling them all, can settle down to the one that is most to his liking.

The ability of the receiver to thus provide a multiple entertainment is due to what musicians call "resonance." Hold a tuned violin close to a piano and strike the note A on the latter. The A-string of the violin will vibrate in sympathy, but none of the other strings will do so. If now the A-string is tightened so that it sounds C, it will no longer vibrate to the A of the piano, but it will respond to the C.

Radio messages travel in the form of waves, just as sounds do. These waves vary in length from a few feet to several miles from crest to crest, but by Governmental direction, most radio broadcasting is carried on with waves of about 1000 feet long, or, in radio language, 360 meters.

The radio receiver is like the violin string. It can be "tuned" by varying its electrical characteristics so as to respond to waves of certain length and be indifferent to all others. This is done in the ordinary commercial receiver by turning a knob and the "tuning" range provided is usually from 100 to 500 meters. If, therefore, a receiver is tuned for waves of 300 meters, only messages carried by waves of about that length can be heard, while by changing the tuning, messages on waves of other lengths can be picked up.

If every broadcasting station within the range of a given receiver used waves of exactly 360 meters, all of the messages would be heard at once, and either complete confusion would reign in the earphones or else the nearest and most powerful station would drown all the others out. But it so happens that there are slight variations in the wave lengths of the different stations, even though almost all of them are rated at 360 meters. This makes it possible to tune in first one and then another of a series of stations.

For example, on a favorable night, a good receiver near New York ought to be able to pick up each of the following major stations

without serious interference. The numbers given are the points on the tuning scale of a specific instrument.

Station	No. on Scale
KDKA, Pittsburgh	34
WJZ, Newark	35 to 38
KYW, Chicago	37
WWJ, Detroit	39
NOF, Washington, D.C.	40
WBZ, Springfield, Mass.	43
WGY, Schenectady	43
QXJ, Deal Beach, N. J.	45

WJZ, it will be noted, can be heard over a range three divisions of the scale whereas the other stations are confined to a single point. This is because New York is close to Newark. The closer the station, the larger the tuning area its waves cover. If this particular instrument were located in Newark WJZ could cover an area of from thirty to forty-two on the scale.

KYW and WWJ are both heard on a point on the scale where WJZ can also be heard. This means that when WJZ is in operation, neither of the other more distant stations can be distinguished. When WJZ stops, however, WWJ comes in at once, if it is operating at the time; but it in turn suppresses KYW. This last, therefore, can only be heard when the other two are silent.

LOCATIONS OF OTHER STATIONS

New York City	New Orleans, La.
Hartford, Conn.	Lincoln, Neb.
Jersey City, N. J.	Dallas, Tex.
Atlanta, Ga.	Austin, Tex.
Montgomery, Ala.	Denver, Colo.
Cincinnati, O.	Seattle, Wash.
Toledo, O.	Portland, Ore.
Indianapolis, Ind.	San Francisco, Cal.
Madison, Wis.	Oakland, Cal.
Minneapolis, Minn.	Stockton, Cal.
Kansas City, Mo.	Sacramento, Cal.
Omaha, Neb.	Los Angeles, Cal.

BROADCASTING STATIONS

There are now nearly 200 broadcasting stations in operation. A complete list, together with the call letters of each station,

can be obtained by sending five cents (cash) to the Bureau of Navigation, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., and asking for the latest issue of the Radio Service Bulletin.

ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES

T. W. F., NORTH BAY, ONT.—Numerous reports indicate that KDKA can be clearly heard in northern Canada with a single-stage vacuum tube receiver.

M. B. B., LAKEVILLE, MINN.—An Aeriole Senior receiver should receive a number of broadcasting stations at your location. If it fails to operate, there is undoubtedly something wrong with your installation. Check over the following points:

Are all your connections exactly in accordance with instructions?

Is your aerial at least seventy-five feet long?

Is it thoroughly insulated at every point?

Does your ground connection reach permanent moisture?

Does the filament of the vacuum tube light up when its switch is turned? If not, you either need a new tube or your A battery is exhausted. Try a new A battery.

If everything else seems all right, try a new B battery.

NORTHERN HOSPITAL, WISCONSIN.—A large number of loud-speaking radio sets has been installed in halls as large as yours (100 x 20 feet), but it requires somewhat expert work to adjust everything so that really satisfactory results are obtained, especially when the nearest broadcasting station is some distance away. The best plan is to install a receiver that has sufficient capacity to operate a loud speaker, but use it at first only with the earphones until familiar with its operation. The loud speaker can be purchased later. A loud speaker powerful enough to fill your hall satisfactorily will cost about \$100 in addition to the cost of the receiver.

B. F., WOODSTOWN, N. J.—The reason the second stage of amplification on your receiver is not as clear as the first stage is that extraneous noises are added by each stage. Your second stage is better suited for use with a loud speaker or an indoor aerial. With the first stage only, you should be able to hear WGY, WBZ, KDKA, WWJ, and KYW.

W. J. W., HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y.—It is hardly possible to purchase a good vacuum tube receiver complete for less than \$50 for the simple reason that the necessary accessories—airial, "B" battery, storage battery, tube, and earphones—cost about \$40. With a good crystal detector, you should be able to hear a number of code messages and might often pick up WGY at Schenectady. **C. E. H., MERRILL, IA.**—A single-wire aerial, 100 feet long and fifty feet high, is satisfactory, but you will hear nothing except a few code messages with a crystal detector.

HIGH-POWERED BROADCASTING STATIONS OFFERING REGULAR PROGRAMS

All operated on wave lengths of approximately 360 meters.

WGI, MEDFORD HILLSIDE, MASS. (Amrad).

WBZ, SPRINGFIELD, MASS. (Westinghouse).

WGY, SCHENECTADY, N. Y. (General Electric).

WJZ, NEWARK, N. J. (Radio Corporation—Westinghouse).

*WYCB, BEDFORD'S ISLAND, N. Y. (U. S. Signal Corps).

KDKA, PITTSBURGH, PA. (Westinghouse).

WBL, DETROIT, MICH. (Detroit News).

KYW, CHICAGO, ILL. (Westinghouse).

*Actual wave length 1,450 meters, but can also be heard on about 365 meters.

LOCATIONS OF OTHER STATIONS

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ATLANTA, GA.

CINCINNATI, O.

MADISON, WIS.

LINCOLN, NEB.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

DALLAS, TEX.

DENVER, COL.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

SEATTLE, WASH.

In addition, several hundred small stations are scattered throughout the country.

A TYPICAL PROGRAM

The following program of one of the larger stations (KDKA) illustrates the general character of broadcasting service.

WEEK DAYS

10.00 to 10.15 A.M.—News and music.
12.30 to 1.00 P.M.—News and music.
2.00 to 2.20 P.M.—News and music.
4.00 to 4.20 P.M.—News and music.
7.30 to 7.45 P.M.—Stories for children.
7.45 to 8.30 P.M.—News, agricultural reports, weather forecast and speeches.

8.50 to 9.00 P.M.—Musical program.
9.00 to 9.05 P.M.—News.
9.05 to 9.30 P.M.—Musical program.
10.00 P.M.—Arlington time signals.

SUNDAYS

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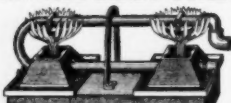
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The Tidal Wave of Wetness—(Continued from page 722)

Invasion of private premises, even though justified by its purpose of enforcement, would not, I believe, in the present temper of the public, be tolerated. Leading prohibitionists have told me privately that, in their opinion, household raids on any large scale would imperil the whole cause of prohibition. To eliminate wine making would involve a stiffening up of the law which only a very daring Congress would consider.

Home industry in wine and beer, therefore, may be regarded as having come to stay. Presumably it has come to grow. Whether it will continue to violate the law, in the matter of beer making, and, in the matter of wine, to develop trade phases equally illegal, or whether the law will be altered to meet the new conditions, is the next point for national determination. The public does not generally understand how near, at one period, the country came to a legalized light wine and beer basis. I have the story on the highest authority and believe it to be accurate.

The Anti-Saloon League, be it remembered, had as its avowed object the destruction of the public bar. Its success in this respect was overwhelmingly popular. I know of few people who would have the saloon back and still fewer who believe that it has any chance of coming back. The moderates among the prohibitionists, who were then in control, were willing to rest upon this victory, but the more radical element insisted upon going on and making a clean sweep with the Volstead Act. It was considered that if the League moderates could combine with the moderates among the wets, some plan for light alcoholic drinks might be worked out. An informal conference was arranged between them. At this conference the representative of the vintners and brewers put their case this way:

"The League has won its fight. We admit that the saloon is finished. But there is a large public which wants light alcoholic beverages, and if it is shut off from them, will turn to the stronger drinks which it will manage to get in one way or another. Can we not work out a scheme acceptable to you for the distribution of this light class of drinks under careful restrictions?"

To which the other side replied:

"Our fight is not against light wines, which have never counted for anything in the saloon trade. But beer has been the backbone of the saloon with its whisky and gin peddling. If the brewers, through their official body, will formally abandon the fight for the saloon and go on record to that effect, we will negotiate on that basis."

The progressives among the brewing interests favored this as their only chance. The wine people were naturally for it. But when the general organization of the brewers took it up in conclave, the old "square head" irreconcilable element was too strong. They had always done business through the saloon. They were going to continue to do business that way; the American people would never stand for the prohibitionists' clean sweep; fight it out on that line! Stupidity reaped its

usual reward. As between prohibition and the ancient corruptions of the saloon, the American people had no hesitancy. They might not be convinced of the virtues of prohibition, but they thoroughly knew the viciousness of the barroom. When the fight was over, the light wine and beer cause was nothing more than a dead cat with the saloon for a brick around its neck.

The issue, however, will be revived. The brewers have learned wisdom. They will not try to restore the saloon at their next attempt. What they and the wine men now hope for is the repeal, not of the 18th Amendment—the mechanism of repeal is so cumbersome as to eliminate that hope—but of the Volstead Law one-half of 1 per cent. limit. Then the law would simply forbid the sale of intoxicating beverages, and the determination of what constitutes an intoxicating beverage would rest, in so far as sale is concerned, where it now rests as regards home manufacture of wine, upon the actual fact as provable in court instead of upon an arbitrary alcoholic content. Under this system there could be built up a home distribution system, carefully restricted, and perhaps eventually sales in bona fide restaurants operating under high license. There would be no loophole here for the legalizing of strong liquors, as the present definition of wine includes nothing above 12 per cent. alcohol. The argument of the wets for the change I give for what it is worth.

A—That the country is already on a light wine and beer basis, largely "without the law," and that that which cannot be altered would better be formally legitimized.

B—That bootlegging cannot be stopped while it affords the present enormous profits; that the cure lies in supplying the average man with light alcoholic drinks which will satisfy him and wean him away from the stronger, thereby killing the bootleg market. While this would probably cut down the volume of bootlegging, I do not believe that it would wipe it out since a large percentage of Americans want the "kick" and quick results of hard liquor and there will always be a certain demand for it at any price.

C—That the nation has, under the present system, developed a spirit of disrespect of the law which is anarchistic and perilous to our standards and institutions, and that, for the moral status of the community, a law which the most eminent citizens do not even pretend to obey, would better be repealed.

D—That the country under the present system deprives itself of beverage taxes which are sorely needed by the Treasury; that the legalizing of beer, under high tax, would bring in yearly from \$600,000,000 to a possible \$1,000,000,000, and of the sale of wine, from \$60,000,000 to \$10,000,000 more. As the beer and wine are being consumed anyway, they ask, why not make them pay their way?

It is by no means impossible that this latter consideration may eventually be the determinant factor in a national question which becomes more insistent with every passing year.

The New Atlantic City

(Continued from page 724)

"I gave it to him. He seemed rather amused and said he would see about it. The next time I passed that way he told me it would not do; that his boss said if he spread out such a thing as that nobody would give more than ten cents. I saw the point. It was good psychology. The feet might scan but it was a poor selling argument. But his boss? Who was he? Why, the fellow who owned the concession and who actually did the sand carving. It seems that the 'boss' had several of such concessions on several beaches and the boy I knew was only an employee. I don't know whether they do it that way nowadays or not, but the style of work has changed greatly. Here's one of them now."

We stepped over to where a crowd of people stood looking over the Boardwalk railing. The sand below had been shoveled into a six foot pile the nearby face of which had been flattened to an angle of about forty-five degrees. Upon this slope had been carved images of well-known men, that of President Harding being prominent, insignia of various organizations such as the Masons and Elks, who happened to be or were about to be in convention assembled on the nearby pier, a gross imitation of an Italian painting representing Christ, and other subjects. But unlike the simple sand images of old, these were not only faced with cement, but they and their background were painted in vivid colors. After all it was more appealing to the crowd than the simple pretension of the old sand man; it had achieved the lure of a colored Sunday supplement; and the crowd liberally rewarded the "artist," being incited to do so by this stirring appeal painted upon the white sheet:

"Don't forget the sculptor,
Kind words I like to hear.
To praise I'm differential
Criticism, I get it now and then
But the coins are the things essential."

Yes, it was spelled that way, d-i-f, not d-e-f, and the natural tendency was to make subtly satiric remarks, but we were distracted just then by the rapid pounding of racing hoofs—a horse race on the beach. Along the edge of the water, too far out to incommode those who lounged on the dry sand, too far in to interfere with the bathers, a man and a girl galloped swiftly towards the distant pier. It was a spirited canter. The girl won out, of course. They always do.

"Seems to me there are more horses on the beach than there were in my long lost youth," I remarked as we walked along.

"There are hundreds of them," replied my friend. "That's one of the differences, too. In the old days there were but a few Shetland ponies for the children to ride. Now everybody rides real grown-up horses. It has become a fad, one of the things to do, particularly in the early morning when the beach is comparatively clear. The ladies ride astride, of course, and you'd be astonished at some of the get-ups. The other morning I saw a dear old flapper in knickers—she couldn't have been a day over sixty—

(Continued on page 744)

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THRIFT THE NATION'S LIFE-SAVER

NOTHING that happens has a merely one-sided significance. The trying readjustment period, through much, if not most, of which the nation has passed, wrought distress, but it also taught lessons that may be of benefit in the future. Many business men on account of it got a better measure of themselves. They learned their inabilities and their strength. They discovered the defects and weaknesses of their methods and policies and found new and better ways of conducting their enterprises. Some of them, stimulated to more intense efforts, grew suddenly into masters of difficult circumstances and realized their capacity for greater performance. This will eventually react to the advantage both of themselves and of the entire country. We have giants in these days who, tested in times of trial, are capable of making the United States prosperous and powerful beyond the highest levels of the past.

But not alone the magnates of industry and commerce have gained distinct good from the troubles of the last few years. People in general, the rank and file of American citizenship, have had a wholesome discipline. They have been forced by the still high cost of living and the deflation of incomes to practice rigidly the ancient and honorable virtue of economy. They have found that they can do without numerous commodities and pleasures that once seemed quite indispensable. Thrift has been thrust upon them, and the result is apparent in the steady increase of deposits reported by savings banks and the acquiring of sound securities by great numbers of persons of moderate means.

Wonder has been expressed in various quarters at the seeming abundance of money in this country in spite of widespread business depression. There has been extensive reduction in personal outlays, but when anything worth while has invited investment there has been a surprising response. Bonds or preferred stocks of merit and promise have sold in a twinkling, oversubscription having frequently occurred. Hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of sound securities have been distributed with the greatest ease during the past year, and it is certain that a vast additional aggregate would be taken up by the investing public if offered within the next few months. The explanation of it appears to be the thriftiness of the masses. Most persons are laying by money that might ordinarily go for supposed necessities or ad-

mitted luxuries. The consequence is that when desirable issues are offered the public is decidedly in the market with its savings. Odd-lot buying has been so extensive that the floating supply of not a few excellent securities has distinctly diminished.

This is an assuring state of affairs. Tremendous supplies of capital will at no distant day be required to promote enterprise in the United States. The projects of the future will greatly exceed in number and size those of years ago. Whence are funds to be obtained for financing these unless the American masses continue to cultivate thrift? Big capitalists will not be able to provide among themselves a tithe of the resources required. The savings of the people accumulating in the banks will be stupendous in their total. They will furnish the chief part of the wealth necessary for purposes of material development and progress. The coral insects are a feeble folk, but by combining their powers they built up huge reefs that became the solid foundation for fertile and inhabited islands. So the dollars of the small, self-denying earners of the land unite to form the working basis of mighty undertakings.

The thrift of the common people is thus a most potent factor in the advancement of the nation. With waste and extravagance eliminated in individual life, and sane appreciation of the uses of money widely prevalent, the collective needs of the country will not fail to be adequately met. Thrift makes possible and insures nation-wide prosperity.

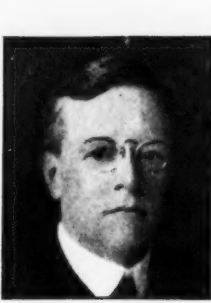
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B., SEATTLE, WASH.: The twenty-year non-callable 6 per cent. gold bonds of the Union Oil Company of California are well regarded. The company is one of the oldest and most firmly established oil companies in the United States, being a refiner as well as a producer and having 745 miles of pipe line and a fleet of vessels. For the past few years the net income has been equal to about the total amount of the bonds. The company is so prosperous that it is paying 12 per cent. on its common stock. The bonds were offered at a price to yield over 5.9 per cent.

H., WILMINGTON, DEL.: As Cosden & Company has been a flourishing concern you can safely purchase its 7 per cent. cumulative convertible preferred stock. This stock is redeemable on any dividend date at \$120, and is convertible into common stock at the rate of \$75 par value of preferred for each no par value common stock share. It was offered at 97½ and accrued dividends.

F., NEW YORK, N. Y.: The United States of Brazil 7½ per cent. coffee security loan of 1922 is due April 1, 1932. The bonds issued in this country are payable in dollars, free from Brazilian taxes. They are callable as a whole on October 1, 1932, or on any interest date thereafter at 102. The bonds are a direct obligation of the Brazilian Government and are also secured by the whole of the Government's stock of coffee, valued far above the face of the bonds. The bonds were offered at 97 and accrued interest.

M., TOLEDO, OHIO: The Sizer Steel Corporation's first (closed) mortgage 15-year 7 per cent. convertible gold bonds are ranked as an excellent industrial issue. The bonds are convertible at any time into 8 per cent.



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first preferred stock cumulative after 1922. The company will pay normal Federal income tax up to 2 per cent. The Sizer Steel Corporation manufactures electric steel, and its products include ingots, forged and rolled billets, heavy and light forgings, tool steels, etc. Earnings indicate a profit this year of twice total interest charges. Offered at a price to yield about 7.35 per cent.

H. BALTIMORE, MD.: The Santa Cecilia Sugar Co. has large holdings in Cuba and is in a position to do well under favoring circumstances. The company's earnings showed a deficit in 1921 of \$670,955, compared with a surplus of \$163,777 in 1920. The sugar industry in Cuba seriously felt the general depression. It has of late been picking up a little, but if our new tariff bill puts a stiff rate on foreign sugar the Cuban sugar industry would be adversely affected. The Simms Petroleum Co. reports better earnings lately, and should this continue its financial condition would, of course, be bettered. At present the stock, though large concerns are interested in it, remains in the speculative class.

A. GETTYSBURG, PA.: The Metropolitan Edison Company's cumulative participating 7 per cent. preferred stock is among the desirable public utilities. It would be safe to invest \$10,000 in it. The stock receives one-half of all dividends after the payment of \$7 per share on this stock and \$4 on common stock. The stock has no par value, but it is entitled in case of liquidation to payment of \$100 per share and accrued dividends. It is redeemable on any dividend date at \$115 per share and all due dividends. The dividends are exempt from normal Federal income tax and free of the Pennsylvania State tax. Income after charges has been three times the dividend on preferred stock. The company serves a population of 300,000 with electric light and power in Reading, and Lebanon, Pa., and ninety-four other communities. The stock was recently quoted at \$96 per share and accrued dividends.

C. SCHENECTADY, N. Y.: The first mortgage 6 per cent. sinking fund gold bonds of the Remington Arms Company, Inc., are due May 1, 1927. They are an attractive investment. The company has plants at Bridgeport, Conn., Ilion, N. Y., and Brimdown, England. The bonds are well secured. The company's earnings for eight years past were more than four and a half times interest requirements. The bonds were offered at a price to yield over 6 1/2 per cent.

G. OMAHA, NEB.: The first mortgage 6 1/2 per cent. sinking fund gold bonds of the Minnesota Tribune Company, publishers of the Minneapolis Tribune, founded in 1867, are inviting. They are secured on the property of the company and also on the property of the Manitowish Pulp & Paper Company. They are due May 1, 1942. The company pays normal Federal income tax up to 2 per cent. Earnings are more than twice interest requirements. The bonds were offered at par.

S. MOUNT OLIVE, ILL.: The Great Southern Sulphur Co., of New Orleans, claims to own a large and pure sulphur deposit in Texas and a big soda deposit in New Mexico. The properties are said to be very valuable. The company has not yet got into regular operation, although it is near that stage. It is selling plots ten by ten feet for \$100 each. Plot holders are to receive pro rata seven-eighths of the profits of operation and the company one-eighth. How profitable the undertaking will prove to be remains, of course, to be seen. I would call the purchase of units still a speculation. The officers of the company are said to be men in good standing.

A. HEALDSBURG, CAL.: The Scholtz Mutual Drug Co. operates sixteen drug stores in Colorado. Its capitalization is \$300 common, par one mill (a ridiculous figure) and \$699,402 8 per cent. cumulative preferred, par \$100. Preferred dividends are reported to have been paid regularly. The concern is not in a strong financial position. Its surplus for the year 1920 (latest advices at hand) was only \$396, its total surplus only \$623. The company skims through by so trifling a margin over preferred dividend that the stock is too near being a speculation to be suitable for purchase by any woman. It would hardly be prudent for your mother to put any more money into the stock. The company's 7 per cent. notes are safer, but I would prefer the notes of a stronger concern.

S. VALPARAISO, IND.: The new bonds of the Czechoslovak republic are a charge on certain distinct revenues

of the government and seem to be well safeguarded. Neither these bonds, nor the 4 1/2s and 4s, can be considered high grade as yet, for the country, though recuperating fast, has not reached the pitch of prosperity which its resources warrant, and which a good and stable government should assure.

K. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.: It seems to have been a good move to take your profit in Sinclair and to buy White Motors. I have a good opinion of the latter. Royal Dutch is a better purchase at present than Sinclair common, because it pays a dividend and yields about 8 per cent. on market price. Whether it will advance further rapidly cannot be foretold. Sinclair had a pretty good recent advance and as a non-dividend payer it became less attractive.

W. HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y.: Of course, if you buy Radio Corporation of America stock you are likely to have to wait a year or two before you see dividends. When dividends begin to be declared, the preferred will receive its share before common, although eventually, if the company should become extraordinarily successful, the common dividend may exceed the preferred dividend. If you buy at all it is safer to buy outright. Don't buy a non-dividend payer on margin.

B. AKRON, OHIO: The Rickenbacker Motor Co. is comparatively young and has not become a seasoned money-maker. The stock is still a speculation and non-dividend paying. A better purchase would be White Motors.

NEW YORK, May 27, 1922.

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While money deposited in a well-conducted savings bank is safe, it brings but a moderate return to the depositor. The bank pays 4 per cent., but there are sound securities which make a much higher yield. The first mortgage real estate bonds distributed by G. L. Miller & Co., 108 Hurt Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., may be obtained at a price to yield 8 per cent. on the investment. They are secured by income-producing property appraised at twice the face value of the bonds. These issues have an unbroken record of safety. They come in denominations of \$100 to \$1,000 and may be had on partial payment if so desired. For a fuller statement regarding them write to Miller & Co. for "Every Man," an interesting investment story from real life telling how a family doubled its income.

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The Federal Bond & Mortgage Company, Federal Bond & Mortgage Bldg., Detroit, Mich., has issued a new booklet, 5L, giving a full and interesting description of the new 7 per cent. first mortgage real estate bonds which it is distributing. These bonds are based on valuable income-producing property and are safeguarded under the Federal Company's well-known system. They are popularly known as Better Bonds, and a wide demand for them has grown up. The company will furnish its new booklet without charge to any investor.

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The New Atlantic City—(Continued from page 741)

racing a dear old plug on the edge of the surf with an abandon that carried me back to the days of *Checkers*. Really, it was all I could do to keep from yelling, 'Come on, Remorse!' But, I say, let's get in a rolling chair. There being two of us, there can be no danger."

"Danger in a rolling-chair?" I queried. "Even so," he replied. "They do say that if you see a beautiful damsel riding alone and lonely in a chair, it is best not to attempt to join her even upon invitation, lest you find when you both leave the chair that previous to your entry therein she has been riding in it some 'three or four hours,' for which you will have to pay. A put up job? How could you? Ladies must live, you know. Yes, they say that the super-children of Atlantic City recite one of the Mother Goose rhymes that refers to this ancient custom:

'Little Miss Muffet, she sat on a tuffet
Of silk in a rolling chair.

A Willieboy spied her, he sat down
beside her

And soon he was stuck for the fare."

A man with a bundle of papers under his arm stepped out from a corner and called out:

"I have your home paper. If you are from Walla Walla, Pittsburgh, Frozen Dog, Peoria, or Medicine Hat, I have it. Get your home paper and see if you are missing." Then, as he spied us, he added: "New York papers, sir. *Sun*? *Times*? *Tribune*? What do you read?"

I was astonished. How did the fellow know that I was from New York?

"He didn't," explained my friend.

"He says that to them all. If the customer happens to be from Manhattan, the newsman gets credit for wonderful perception. If the customer is from the backwoods he is flattered by the implied appearance of metropolitanism and buys a paper anyhow."

The rolling chair man grinned when my friend asked him if any girl had just been riding a few hours in the chair. He evidently knew what was meant. He opined that if any chair pusher were to be caught helping to put up such a job on a customer he'd be chased out of town. Might have happened in the old days when any man could own a chair, pay a yearly tax of \$15 and bilk his customers all he dared. Nowadays the chair concession was in the hands of two companies which paid a general tax of \$1,000 for each station along the Boardwalk whence the chairs go out. In the old days there were about 500 chairs operating on the walk. Now there are 2,500 distributed among thirty-five stations; they earn a revenue for the city of at least \$35,000, which goes far toward keeping the Boardwalk in repair. He told us also that the station from which we hired our chair paid an annual rental of \$10,000. It was merely a wide roomy shop, the front of which opened on the walk. Such figures give some idea of the great cost of operating the rolling-chair concession in Atlantic City. They are also indicative of the size of the army of people who constantly ride in the chairs. Two thousand five hundred chairs at seventy-five cents an hour for most of the hours of every pleasant day and evening—but figure it out

for yourself, I always was poor at arithmetic.

"The rent of that station not so long ago was \$5,000 a year," said my friend the Vacationist. "It has, therefore, doubled in price. Why? Well, naturally, because of the demand. The value of a shop front anywhere depends upon the number of people who pass it every day. If twice as many people pass daily along one side of a city street than pass along the other side, the shops on the first side will be worth theoretically twice as much as those on the other. The Boardwalk is a one-sided street, to be sure, but twice as many people pass along it in the course of the year nowadays as passed, say, ten years ago. That is because Atlantic City has become an all-the-year-around resort.

"The big summer crowd used to be the main feature of the year. Now the summer crowd is actually incidental. The hotels are catering to people who visit the resort outside the summer season. Consequently, the very character of the hotels has changed. They used to be built of wood, without heating apparatus to keep them warm in the winter. Since the new era began, brick and stone structures are being erected. The expense of maintenance is greater and consequently prices have gone up, but so also has the spending capacity of the wealthier mob that now comes here. You have just got to have money to live on the Boardwalk these days."

(The next and final instalment of "The New Atlantic City" will appear in an early issue.)

Civil versus Swivel Service—(Concluded from page 727)

Hicks Cross Roads wants a bridge across Goose Creek, or Pumpkinville thinks a new post office would look nice on the public square. Why not get it? The Government is rich and the public work will put new money in circulation in the neighborhood. The local political boss pulls the string and the Congressman introduces a bill for an appropriation. His fellow-members, recognizing that they may want a favor next, support the measure.

Sometimes they can even get it passed by unanimous consent and thus avoid public discussion. A post office was built some time since in a little western town where the total receipts for the previous year amounted to \$521. The building cost \$75,000. It is easy to get an appropriation for river and harbor improvements. You don't need a big river in your district to get one; formerly it may have been navigable only for canoes.

Congress must have laughed up its sleeve when it passed the Budget System Law with great fervor and show of patriotic intent to reduce the Government's expense. It knew that no matter how strict the budget bill might be it really could only be an advisory measure, a suggestion to the members as to what the expenditures for the Government should be. Under the Constitution all the appropriations must originate in the House.

The Congress is the sole arbitrator of Government expenditures. No budget can be passed that will limit the power of Congress to spend whatever it sees fit. It may appropriate a million dollars to educate field mice and we are helpless to prevent it. So the unnecessary appropriation of Federal funds goes merrily on and will continue to do so as long as politics is based on the "pork barrel."

The bonus bill which the House of Representatives so glibly passed, regardless of the fact that Secretary Mellon gave solemn warning that it would greatly cripple the finances of the country, is a splendid example. He told the House that he doubted his ability to raise the necessary funds—therefore, it passed the bill. What do Congressmen care about how the money is to be raised, or how its raising will effect the business of the country? They considered it a wise political measure, or rather an unwise move to refuse its passage; therefore they adopted the brilliant scheme of enacting the bonus law and allowing the Federal Treasury to scratch its head to find a way by which these obligations could be met.

We are headed for a \$1,000,000,000 deficit this year, with one of \$2,000,000,000 looming up for 1924. High cost of Government means excessive taxation which the people bore during the war as a matter of patriotism. They paid their

income tax, their luxury taxes, their excess profit tax and all other war taxes without a murmur. They had piously hoped that these tremendous burdens were only temporary. Such hope is a vain illusion.

A two or three billion dollar deficit means that the present rate of taxes is not high enough to meet the Government's expenditures. It means that tax burdens must go up instead of down. Every obligation undertaken by the Government must be paid, for it is not bankrupt and cannot go through bankruptcy proceedings to cancel its debts. Money does not grow on trees. The United States is no El Dorado. Every dollar that she must pay out, she must collect from you and me. What are you going to do about it? The obvious thing to do is to drive away the spooks who are guarding the faucets and shut them off.

SERVICE

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Speaking of Thieves

(Continued from page 731)

among the attendants on the floor. One of them, a young Greek, shed some light on the matter. It was most interesting because he seemed to have confused the departing and remaining guest.

He was passing down the hall with his vacuum cleaner, he said, when he saw the guest come out of room 509 with his bag. It was a tall, blond man, he insisted. At this juncture the lad said his vacuum hose became twisted and when he had it straightened, the guest had disappeared, though he could not have got to either elevator or stair without passing this cleaner. The Greek youth assumed the guest had returned to his room—509—but a few minutes later, though he had not left his first relative position in the hall, when he entered 509 to clean the carpets, it was empty.

So sure was he of the details of this story that the manager—who knew the guest of 509 to be short and stocky and bald—walked down the hall, thrust his master key in the lock, flung open the door of 510 and discovered a tall, blond man trying to jam something out of sight in his bag. It was a soap and sponge holder.

He confessed he had locked himself out of the bathroom from the bathroom side. That is, he made it impossible to enter the bathroom from 510. He then quickly removed fixtures he had already loosened, thrust them in his bag, walked out through room 509 ready to simulate the departing guest of 509 if seen. Seeing no one, however, he considered it safe to return via the hall to his own room, having thrown all the evidence of his guilt upon his neighbor.

He paid a fancy price for his loot, the management offering him this alternative or that of going to jail.

Hotel men differ widely on how various stages of this disease should be treated. They try to "make the punishment fit the crime."

In lesser cases, the punishment doesn't amount to much. When liberal judgment indicates a crime has been committed, most owners favor exposure and arrest. Some prefer to let it go at a severe "fine"—covering damage as well as loss. Radical views they take to with deep reluctance. They prefer to feel that, the guest being "always right" in other matters, every lenience should be shown in this.

Occasionally there are touches of humor.

An elderly lady to whom the hotel habit was yet new and bright, while on a business stay with her husband in a large metropolitan hostelry, undertook to acquire an attractive French coffeepot.

She had learned to love having breakfast in her room. She had yearned and yearned for one of these pots until at last she began to feel existence would be intolerable without it.

One morning when breakfast arrived for her husband and self, as the waiter turned to spread the cloth, she quickly removed one of the pots of coffee from the tray and placed it beside her on the floor. "You've brought only one pot of coffee," said she.

The waiter was puzzled. He had taken

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Capacity.....

Type of body.....

Driven and cared for by.....self

for by.....chauffeur

Kind of roads over which car would be used.....

I have owned other cars of the following makes:.....

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two pots off the serving dumb-waiter. He had placed two pots on the tray. He had brought them here and the one was gone. He shrugged. Name of a name; sacred something or other, he would get another pot. But before leaving he pushed the lady's chair up to the table—and her ankle against the piping hot coffee-pot. She shrieked. He saw. And being a good waiter, he fled.

Her husband enjoyed the joke so thoroughly he told it to the manager of the hotel, and then begged to be allowed to buy one. It seemed to ease his conscience for a crime his wife might have got away with.

Speaking of God-fearing folk, one manager says even the Bibles furnished by the Gideon Society are taken away. And those who take along the Bibles never take anything else. "These people who think Bible stealing isn't stealing," he adds, "would judge lynching to be too good for the contemptible thief that robbed the church poor box."

One hotel in the East has posted conspicuously on the back of each door a card charging the chambermaid with so many towels, so many sheets, pillowcases, doilies and so forth. These cards are printed in sufficiently large type so that the guest is not likely to miss reading them. The operators of this hotel say this sign has materially reduced the number of petty thefts. But other owners find it undignified and will have nothing like it in their rooms.

One brand new hotel in the extreme West has recently put into practice a system of highly efficient checking up. It claims largely to have solved the

problem, though even here several things have occurred that might make good romance for Mr. Hornung's Raffles to be hero of.

For instance, the head waiter tells of a young couple coming to the dining-room about midnight for club sandwiches and tea. After their order had been taken, they moved to another table. When the head waiter came solicitously over to inquire if anything were amiss, the young man laughingly explained that his friend saw no reason for sitting at the only table in the room that did not have one of those charming table lamps.

The head waiter glanced over at the other table. Its lamp was gone. He made a note of its disappearance.

It never was found.

But a month later, a plain Government postcard, stamped with the name of a city several hundred miles away, profusely thanked the management for permitting the anonymous writer to have one of its table lamps. It was "swiped," the writer continued, from the dining-room of the hotel at eleven-fifteen on such and such a night on a \$10 bet that it couldn't be done with such a crowd around.

The correspondent concluded with "best wishes to all from all. See you some more."

How far will this big game hunting go? Once on a time the hunter was satisfied with twelve gauge hunting. To-day he goes about elephant gunning and nobody in the hotel business would be astonished to hear that a particularly clever hunter had packed off a Circassian walnut bed in an ordinary handbag.

Come Hither, June!

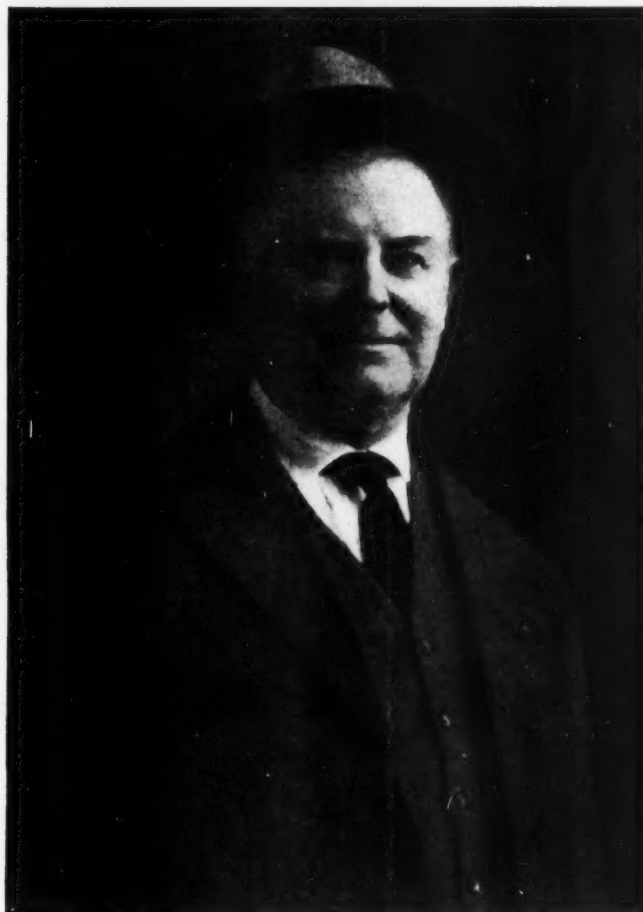
By CAROLYN M. LEWIS

COME hither, June! Nor tarry by the way—
The tall grass billows in a perfumed sea.
Soft clouds lean down unto the nooning day
With silver mystery.

THE woodlands house the joy of nesting birds,
And rustled willows sing a sighing tune.
The whole earth tells its longing in soft words—
Come hither, June!

COME hither, June! From out the dreaming hills
Laced by the shining thread of the clear stream,
Lean down and bless the orchards, sweet, and spill
On fields your golden gleam.

FOR oh, Spring's beauties are but faint, to yours
Whose winsome smiles with soothing magic bless!
Come hither, June, to one who but endures
Life for your swift caress.



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